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Annual Report on the Police of the City of Bombay for the Year 1938 to 1940

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

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No. 3730/7 of 1939.

From

N. P. A. SMITH, ESQUIRE, I.P.,
Commissioner of Police, Bombay;

133361

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
Home Department, Bombay.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE:
Bombay, 20th March 1939.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report on the Police of the City of Bombay for the year 1938.

2. In conformity with the instructions contained in Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 4075, dated the 14th July 1886, the report was forwarded to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and a copy of that officer's reply No. 1022/2, dated the 17th March 1939, is appended herewith.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

N. P. A. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

SM Bk K 35—*a*

No. 1022/2 of 1939.

From

D. N. D. KHANDALAVALA, Esquire, LL.B., Bar-at-law,
Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge, Bombay;

To

The COMMISSIONER of POLICE,
Bombay.

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court:
Esplanade, Bombay, 17th March 1939.

Sir,

I have the honour to return herewith the Bombay City Police Administration Report for the year 1938, received with your letter No. 3230/7, dated the 9th March 1939, and to state that I have no remarks to offer.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

D. N. D. KHANDALAVALA,
Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

[True copy.]
N. P. A. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

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No. 3229/7 of 1939.

From

W. R. G. SMITH, Esq., C.I.E., Bar-at-Law,
Commissioner of Police, Bombay;

To

The SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of BOMBAY,
Home Department, Bombay.

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 9th March 1939.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the work of the Bombay City Police for the year 1938 with the usual statements as appendices.

2. I was in charge of the office of the Commissioner of Police throughout the year. The Deputy Commissioners were:—

Crime Branch	...	Mr. N. M. Kamte, from 1st January 1938 to 24th April 1938.
		Mr. J. C. Wilson, from 25th April 1938 to the end of the year.
Divisions	...	Mr. A. J. W. Sanson, from 1st January 1938 to 18th August 1938.
		Mr. N. P. A. Smith, from 19th August 1938 to the end of the year.
M. V. and Taxation (Temporary).		Mr. H. B. Kidd, from 1st January 1938 to 14th April 1938.
		Mr. E. Sheehy, from 15th April 1938 to 14th September 1938.
		Mr. N. M. Kamte, from 15th September 1938 to the end of the year.
Port	...	Mr. J. Simmons, from 1st January 1938 to the end of the year.
Special Branch	...	Mr. J. Abernethy, from 1st January 1938 to 8th April 1938.
		Mr. J. C. Wilson, from 9th April 1938 to 24th April 1938.
		Mr. C. W. E. U'ren, from 25th April 1938 to the end of the year.
Second Additional Deputy Commissioner (Temporary).		Mr. C. W. E. U'ren, from 1st January 1938 to 24th April 1938; from 25th April 1938 this post was abolished.

I give below a list of the Divisions showing the various areas comprised in the jurisdiction of each Division :—

A Division	...	Colaba, Fort South, Fort North, Esplanade and Dhobi Talao.
B Division	...	Market, Mandvi, Chakla. Umerkhadi Dongri, and Khara Talao.
C Division	...	Bhuleshwar, Null Bazar, Khetwadi, Girgaum, Gamdevi, Chaupati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi.
D Division	...	Mazagaon, Tarwady, Kamathipura, New Nagpada and Jacob Circle.
E Division	...	Sewri, Parel and Matunga.
F Division	...	Mahim and Worli.
H and I Divisions	...	Bombay Harbour and Docks.

Reported crime cognizable and non-cognizable (Table A).

3. Cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the year numbered 190,683 against 206,764 in 1937 and 208,173 in 1936. To facilitate the comparison of the crime figures of the year under report with that of the previous year I have appended a table (Table A) to the report from which it will be seen that the total crime reported during the year 1938 shows a decrease of 16,081 cases as compared with the figures for the year 1937. In the previous year there was a decrease of 1,409 cases as compared with the figures for the year 1936. The decrease, it will be noticed, however, is in the less important types of crime such as cognizable cases in Class VI which dropped by 10,147 and non-cognizable cases which dropped by 6,167. The number of class VI cases taken up during a given year is dependent on the amount of time the force can spare for this work from its more important duties.

Police cognizable cases.

4. The total number of cognizable cases, of all classes, registered by the police during the year was 125,615 against 134,639 in 1937 and 137,451 in 1936.

Statement A, Part I.—Under the Indian Penal Code, classes I to V, there were 7,181 cases against 6,724 in 1937 and 6,610 in 1936. This increase of 457 cases over the previous year's figures is chiefly due to an increase of 111 cases of cheating, 90 of theft, 72 of burglaries, 45 of criminal breach of trust, 59 of hurt, 25 of rash or negligent act causing death, etc., 23 rash act causing hurt, etc., 17 of attempts at murder and 10 of robberies during the year. Cycle cases under theft or criminal breach of trust increased by 109 and the communal riots of April 1938 were also responsible for 45 more cases under classes I to V.

Increase under other heads of offences is negligible.

It will be observed from a perusal of para. 21 of the report that preventive action by the Police was considerably handicapped by the restriction imposed on the use of section 27(1), Bombay City Police Act, against known criminals. This, undoubtedly has

contributed to the rise in offences against property and the increase will most probably be more marked in the future. At the same time when the figures relating to true cases are examined, it will be apparent that the increase in real crime is considerably less than that of reported offences. On the other hand, it is clear, that a considerable number of offences are not reported to the Police particularly where the property stolen is of small value. This conclusion is supported by the fact that on many occasions where property has been attached on suspicion owners are subsequently discovered several days after the offence has occurred. Moreover, a recent High Court decision, by which stolen property recovered from a third party, can only be obtained by the owner by establishing his right in Civil Court, has possibly led to a reluctance to report minor offences to the Police. Prior to this decision, the property was automatically returned to the owner by the Magistrate on the conclusion of the criminal case. This can only now be done, in cases where the third party is convicted of receiving stolen property. The return automatically of stolen property to the owner acted as a deterrent to potential receivers involving as it did the loss of money paid for the articles by the receiver.

Thefts by servants and Criminal Breach of Trust cases by employees in business concerns, were as numerous as in past years. The victims in the majority of such cases have only themselves to blame. A pittance of a wage is usually paid and no attempt is made to enquire into the antecedents of the persons employed before engaging them. It is only tempting Providence to expect honesty in such circumstances. In one case, an employee on very small pay decamped with Rs. 20,000 given to him to pay bills and several other cases of a similar nature in which large amounts were concerned were reported.

The increase in hurt cases is, in part, due to a more liberal interpretation by the Police of the provisions of the Penal Code sections. Many of such cases are *prima facie* of a non-cognizable nature, but where the weapon concerned is of a dangerous nature or the injury caused somewhat severe, the case has been taken up by the Police *suo motu*. No great improvement, however, can be expected in the curtailment of this type of offence, unless the disposal of cases in Court is considerably accelerated and the tendency of Magistrates to allow composition restricted.

Cheating cases were on the whole of a petty nature. An epidemic of offences in which shop-keepers were cheated by persons promising payment on delivery and then tricking the cooly who brought the articles occurred during the year. The perpetrators were ultimately arrested.

Cycle thefts and Breach of Trust cases in respect of cycles taken on hire continued at their previous high level. Failure of the owners to take elementary precautions to provide against theft, neglect of shop-keepers to demand reasonable proof of identity and residence before letting the cycle on hire and facility of disposal due

to the existence of a large number of receivers, make the problem of suppressing this type of offence difficult of solution.

Building activity continued during the year, throughout the City, particularly in the northern part of the Island. This has led to a considerable influx of casual labour, and thefts of tools and building material from insufficiently guarded buildings under construction, were frequent. The property in such cases usually cannot be identified.

The strength of the Police Force in the North of the Island was determined several years ago, when the area was sparsely populated. Intensive building operations during the last few years have created a densely populated area and buildings still continue to spring up like mushrooms. Unless the Police Force is increased considerably the rise in crime, which is already apparent in this locality, cannot fail but to continue.

Statement AA, Part I.—Under Class VI, 118,434 cases were registered against 127,915 in 1937 and 130,841 in 1936.

The total number of cases under this class, the bulk of which represents Local Act cases, shows a drop of 9,481 cases compared with the figures for 1937 owing to a decrease in the number of cases registered under the Bombay City Police Act, City of Bombay Municipal Act and the Public Conveyances Act.

The action of the Police Anti-Hawker Squad in preventing hawkers from occupying obstructive places was responsible for the decrease in the number of cases under the Bombay City Police Act and the City of Bombay Municipal Act, but it helped to keep the localities reasonably clear of hawkers more than prosecutions. Moreover the granting of licenses to a larger number of hawkers by the Municipality during the year, minimised prosecutions of unlicensed hawkers.

Similarly with the increase of mechanical transport day by day the animal drawn traffic is decreasing and this is sure to result in a progressive drop of cases under the Public Conveyances Act.

In addition to the above causes the decrease in Local Act cases can to some extent be attributed to the outbreak of riots which kept the police busy in the affected areas for over three weeks in April 1938.

Police cognizable cases for disposal.

5. Including 3,027 cases pending from the preceding year and 80 cases of previous years again brought on to the register, there were 128,722 cases for disposal against 137,083 in 1937 and 139,602 in 1936.

Of the total cases for disposal, 8,030 fell under the Indian Penal Code, classes I to V (Statement A, Part I) and 120,692 under class VI (Statement AA, Part I).

Police cognizable cases struck off.

6. The total number of excluded cases of all classes, for the year 1938 was 138 against 149 in 1937 and 98 in 1936. All these cases fell under classes I to V (Statement A, Part I). Of these

excluded cases, 31 were declared to be false as compared with 27 in 1937 and 24 in 1936.

The percentage of excluded cases to cases reported under classes I to V is negligible.

In 1 case compensation amounting to Rs. 30 was awarded to the accused by a Magistrate under section 553, Criminal Procedure Code.

In all 11 persons were prosecuted under section 182, Indian Penal Code, of whom 3 were convicted and the cases against 8 were pending at the end of the year.

Pending Police cases.

7. At the end of the year there were 3,193 cases of all classes pending as against 3,027 in 1937 and 2,399 in 1936. Of these, 895 were pending under classes I to V (Statement A, Part I) and 2,298 under class VI (Statement AA, Part I).

True Police cognizable cases.

8. During the year 125,345 cases of all classes were classified as true against 133,858 in 1937 and 137,074 in 1936. Of these, 113,939 resulted in conviction giving a percentage of 90·90 as compared with 92·28 in 1937 and 92·27 in 1936.

Statement A, Part I.—Under the Indian Penal Code, classes I to V, 6,968 cases were classified as true against 6,719 in 1937 and 6,394 in 1936. Of these, 2,215 resulted in conviction giving a percentage of 31·79 against 33·17 in 1937 and 33·47 in 1936.

Statement AA, Part I.—Under class VI, 118,377 cases were classified as true. Of these, 111,724 ended in conviction giving a percentage of 94·38 against 95·38 in 1937 and 95·14 in 1936.

The percentage of true cases, of all classes to cases reported stands at 97·38. Under classes I to V the percentage stands at 86·77 and under VI at 98·08.

Undetected Police cognizable cases.

9. The total number of cases, of all classes, remaining undetected at the end of the year was 3,635 against 3,484 in 1937 and 3,334 in 1936. The percentage of non-detection works out to 2·82 against 2·54 in 1937 and 2·39 in 1936.

Under classes I to V (Statement A, Part I), 3,633 cases remained undetected, the percentage of non-detection being 45·25. In this connection it is significant to note that of the 779 cases concerned with cycles 614 were undetected which partly accounts for the large number of undetected cases under class V. There being only 2 undetected cases under class VI (Statement AA, Part I), the percentage of non-detection under this class is negligible.

Result of trial by classes.

Statement A, Part I.

10. *Class I—Offences against the State, etc.*—In this class there were 143 cases for disposal including 33 cases pending from the previous year and 4 cases

of previous years again brought on to the register, against 167 in 1937 and 151 in 1936. Convictions were obtained in 44 cases as against 82 in 1937. The following heads registered an increase:—

	1937.	1938.
Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes ...	27	36
Other offences against Public Justice	28	38
Rioting or unlawful assembly	9	14

Decrease is noticeable under the following heads:—

	1937.	1938.
Offences relating to Coin	9	6
Offences relating to Stamps	10	7
Personating Public servants, etc.	26	3

Class II--Serious offences against the person.—Under this class there were 1,416 cases for disposal including 302 pending from the preceding year and 6 cases of previous years again brought on to the register, as compared with 1,303 in 1937 and 1,281 in 1936. Convictions were obtained in 363 cases as against 370 in 1937. It will be seen from the following comparative figures of 1937 and 1938 that the heads "Hurt", "Rash or negligent act, etc.", "Attempts at murder", "Attempts at and abetment of suicide" and "Culpable homicide" have registered an increase:—

	1937.	1938.
Hurt	297	356
Rash or negligent act, etc.	69	94
Attempts at murder	14	31
Attempts at and abetment of suicide	72	87
Culpable homicide	5	12

The cases of murder registered a decrease there being 49 cases during the year against 64 in 1937. The other heads under this class do not show any appreciable variations.

Class III—Serious offences against person and property or against property only.—Under this class there were 1,035 cases for disposal including 54 cases pending from the preceding year and 7 cases of the previous years again brought on to the register as against 1,012 in 1937 and 1,219 in 1936. Convictions were obtained in 203 cases as against 225 in 1937. Increase is noticeable under the following heads:—

	1937.	1938.
Dacoity	2	4
Robbery	41	51
Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, etc.	839	911

Class IV—Minor offences against the person.—There were 75 cases for disposal including 9 cases pending from the preceding year, under this class, against 59 in 1937 and 50 in 1936. Convictions were obtained in 21 cases against 19 in 1937.

The head "Rash act causing hurt or endangering life" was responsible for an increase under this class, the cases registered during the year being 40 against 17 in 1937.

Class V—Minor offences against property.—Including 371 cases pending from the preceding year and 63 cases of the previous years again brought on the register there were 5,361 cases for disposal as against 5,093 in 1937 and 4,672 in 1936. Convictions were obtained in 1,584 cases as against 1,568 in 1937.

All important heads under this class registered an increase, as will be seen from the following figures :—

	1937.	*1938.*
Theft	3,600	3,690
Criminal breach of trust	673	718
Cheating	302	413
Receiving stolen property	85	99

This class includes 779 cases concerned with cycles, 516 being of theft and 263 of criminal breach of trust.

Class VI—Other offences not specified above.—This class comprised 120,692 cases inclusive of 2,258 cases pending from the preceding year as compared with 129,449 in 1937 and 132,229 in 1936. Convictions were obtained in 111,724 cases as against 121,260 cases in 1937.

Serious offences.

11. During the year under report, there were 92 cases of murder and attempted murder including 12 cases pending from the preceding year against 103 cases in 1937 and 167 in 1936. Of these, 15 ended in conviction, 13 in acquittal, 1 was declared to be false, 2 declared to be non-cognizable, 2 classified as mistake of facts, in 1 the accused died before trial, 37 remained undetected (including 11 of infanticide) and 21 were pending at the end of the year.

There were 15 cases of culpable homicide inclusive of 3 cases pending from the preceding year. Of these, 13 ended in conviction, 1 was declared to be non-cognizable, while 1 was pending at the end of the year.

In the 80 murders and attempted murders reported during the year there were 11 cases of infanticide. The victims in the remaining 69 cases were 80 men, 13 women and 1 child, in 5 cases there being more than 1 victim. The analysis of the motive of crime in these 80 cases of murders and attempted murders is as follows :—

31	quarrels.
20	communal riots.
11	(infanticide) motive—apparently the desire of the mother to conceal her shame.
8	motive could not be ascertained.
6	jealousy.
2	cases—classified as mistake of facts.
1	case—declared to be false.
1	case—declared to be non-cognizable.
80	

In no case of infanticide was a conviction obtained.

12. During the year 1938, the Sessions Court tried 90 cases against 93 in 1937 and 100 in 1936. Of these, 79 ended in conviction, 10 in acquittal and 1 was withdrawn.

Sessions cases and persons.

These cases involved 147 persons of whom 106 were convicted, 39 were acquitted and the case against 2 was withdrawn.

13. I subjoin the usual statement compiled by the Coroner of Bombay of cases of suicide :—

Cases of suicide.

	Male.	Female.
Europeans	2	1
Christians	1	1
Muhammadans	14	4
Parsis	8	...
Hindus	75	32
Total ...	100	38
Grand Total ...	138	

During the year under report, the Coroner held 867 inquests as against 826 in 1937 and 817 in 1936.

The Honorary Police Legal Representative appointed under Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 9282-3, dated the 1st July 1937, conducted 58 cases in the Coroner's Court during the year.

14. (*a*) Including 2,220 cases pending from the preceding year the offences under Special and Local Laws dealt with by the Police numbered 120,447 as against 129,201 in 1937 and 132,023 in 1936. Of these, 111,559 ended in conviction. There is a decrease of 8,754 cases as compared with the previous year.

Offences under Special and Local Laws.

The bulk of these cases fell under the (1) Bombay City Police Act, (2) City of Bombay Municipal Act, (3) Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, (4) Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act and (5) Public Conveyances Act, the cases under other Local Acts being comparatively few.

It will be seen from the following comparative figures that the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act and the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act have registered an increase while the other Acts registered a decrease :—

	1937.	*1938.*
Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act ...	2,896	3,222
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act ...	17,157	17,393
City of Bombay Municipal Act ...	32,683	27,607
Bombay City Police Act	68,194	64,469
Public Conveyances Act	5,789	4,820

Had it not been for the disturbances of April 1938 the number of cases under the Bombay City Police Act, City of Bombay Municipal Act and the Public Conveyances Act would not have dropped so much below the previous year's level.

Although the increase under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act calls for no comment, the increase under the Prevention of Gambling Act deserves notice. It will be seen that with no special staff sanctioned for dealing with gambling the Police continued striving to keep the various kinds of gambling under control.

(*b*) *Children.*—In all 762 children and young persons under the age of 16 years were sent by the Bombay City Police to the Umerkhadi Children's Remand Home. Of these, 379 were picked up under section 7 of the Bombay Children Act.

(*c*) *Beggars.*—During the year 2,061 professional beggars were dealt with under section 121 of the Bombay City Police Act while 242 were externed under section 27 (*2*) and 39 under section 27 (*1*) of the said Act.

(*d*) *Betting and gaming.*—The following is the summary of the work done by the Bombay City Police to suppress gaming in the City :—

The statistics have been divided into the following five parts :—

I. Raids on bucket shops.

II. Raids on houses other than bucket shops.

III. Gaming in public places in connection with race betting.

IV. Gaming (other than race betting) in public places.

V. Aiding or facilitating gaming.

Gaming Houses.

—	Bucket shops.		Gaming houses other than bucket shops.	
1	2		3	
	1937.	*1938.*	*1937.*	*1938.*
Number raided on warrants	2	...	78	45
Number raided without warrants ...	17	31	766	932
Number of persons arrested	55	121	3,930	3,189
Number of persons convicted ...	4	16	1,040	920
Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	12	25	868	743
Number of persons absconding ...	...	...	1	1
Number of persons died	...	...	2	4
Number of persons released by police before trial.	...	...	12	8
Number of persons pending	39	80	2,007	1,513
Excluding persons pending, percentage of persons convicted to arrested.	25·00	39·02	54·08	54·89

Gaming in Public Places.

—	Cases in connection with wagering on horse-races.		Cases other than those in column 2.	
1	2		3	
	1937.	*1938.*	*1937.*	*1938.*
Number of cases	44	40	998	1,056
Number of persons arrested	69	57	2,316	2,284
Number of persons convicted ...	21	14	1,807	1,739
Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	35	21	335	290
Number of persons died	...	...	1	...
Number of persons pending	13	22	173	255
Excluding persons pending percentage of persons convicted to arrested.	37·50	40·00	84·32	85·70

Aiding and facilitating gaming.

Under section 12-A of the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, IV of 1887 (as added by Bombay Act I of 1936), in all 10 places were raided by the Police during the year. 11 persons were arrested for aiding and facilitating gaming by printing, publishing, etc. newspapers, news-sheets, etc. Of these, 9 were convicted, 1 was acquitted and the case against 1 is pending at the end of the year.

(1) The activity of the Police and results of cases during 1938 compare very favourably with the figures of the previous year 1937.

(2) Raids under section 6 of the Prevention of Gambling Act increased by 20 per cent. while the number of cases of street gambling reached the high level of 1937. The Anti-Gambling Squad and the Sectional Police deserve equal credit for the energy displayed during the year in the compaign against gambling. It has to be realised that the majority of raids can only be made late at night and this necessitates an officer being out of his bed half the night with the prospect of a full day's ordinary duty in front of him. The Anti-Gambling Squad is only a small force, seconded from the strength of the ordinary police. That this Department was responsible for over half the number of cases detected during the year is solely due to the unceasing vigilance and sustained effort of the officers and men concerned. Owing to requirements in other directions one officer had to be returned to his ordinary duties towards the close of the year.

(3) The results of trial of cases may perhaps invite criticism. The nature of the evidence required to secure a conviction; the dependence of the Police for information on persons of low status, who are frequently actuated by interested motives or on bogus punters who after the arrest are amenable to outside influence on behalf of the accused; the delay in the disposal of cases and consequent difficulty in producing witnesses—these factors all militate against a higher percentage of convictions being obtained. In the latter part of the year two Additional Magistrates were appointed to try cases under the Prevention of Gambling Act and cases of gaming in a public place, were entrusted to a Bench of Honorary Magistrates. It will, however, be some considerable time before the efforts of this additional staff to relieve the existing accumulation of cases—many of which are more than a year old—make any appreciable difference in the present congestion.

(4) While the efforts of the Police have pretty well eliminated the street corner bookie and open gambling in public places, Satta gambling and Race betting to a less extent, are still prevalent throughout the City. Credit betting has increased and the various subterfuges to circumvent the Act and avoid detection—to which I referred in my last year's report—have been increasingly used. Any relaxation in Police activities would result in open gambling springing up as before. It can be said with certainty that the public in general are apathetic or indifferent to the possible evils of gambling. Active assistance, except from persons actuated by ulterior motives or attracted by the proportion of the fine payable to informers, is rarely given to the Police by the average person in the street, and on many occasions members of the public have obstructed the Police when making raids. There seems little doubt that a large proportion of the public regard the enforcement of the Prevention of Gambling Act as interference with their private liberties rather than as a beneficial social measure.

Cognizable crime, direct cases.

15. The total number of direct Magisterial cognizable cases was 20,427 against 21,081 in 1937 and 20,251 in 1936. Of these, 19,125 ended in conviction giving a percentage of 93·63.

Statement A, Part I.—Under the Indian Penal Code, classes I to V the direct Magisterial cognizable cases were 510 of which 15 ended in conviction giving a percentage of 2·94.

Statement AA, Part I.—Under class VI, direct Magisterial cognizable cases were 19,917 of which 19,110 ended in conviction giving a percentage of 95·95.

The majority of such direct Magisterial complaints fall under class VI.

The total number of persons involved in these cases was 20,551 of whom 19,156 were convicted. Of these, 612 were involved in cases under classes I to V and 19,939 in cases under class VI. Of the 19,156 convicted persons 22 were convicted in cases under classes I to V while 19,134 were convicted in cases under class VI.

Persons in Police cases.

16. Exclusive of 4,906 persons under arrest at the close of the previous year, 128,820 persons were prosecuted by the Police during the year against 137,278 in 1937 and 140,632 in 1936. Of these, 117,803 were convicted. The percentage thus stands at 88·09 against 89·77 in 1937 and 92·87 in 1936.

Statement A, Part II.—Under the Indian Penal Code, classes I to V, 4,215 persons were tried and 2,507 were convicted, giving a percentage of 59·48 compared with 60·08 in 1937 and 62·96 in 1936.

Statement AA, Part II.—Under class VI, 123,335 persons were tried of whom 115,296 were convicted giving a percentage of 93·48 against 94·47 in 1937 and 94·43 in 1936.

In all 5,708 persons were awaiting trial at the close of the year against 4,906 in 1937 and 3,505 in 1936. Of these, 1,244 were under classes I to V (Statement A, Part II) and 4,464 under class VI (Statement AA, Part II).

During the year the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch, cancelled 26 bail bonds as compared with 65 in 1937 and 44 in 1936 under section 73 of the Bombay City Police Act.

Statement B, Part I, non-cognizable cases and Part II, persons in non-cognizable cases.

17. The number of non-cognizable cases reported to the Magistracy was 44,641 as compared with 51,044 in 1937 and 50,471 in 1936.

With 2,103 cases pending from the previous year the total number of cases for disposal was 46,744 of which 34,693 ended in conviction.

The number of offences under Special and Local Laws reported direct to the Magistracy during the year was 40,728 against 46,849 in 1937 and 46,940 in 1936.

In these 46,744 non-cognizable cases 48,081 persons were involved of whom 34,724 were convicted.

Statement C, Property stolen and recovered.

18. (*a*) The total value of property alleged to have been stolen in cognizable cases reported to the Police amounted to Rs. 7,63,539 as compared with Rs. 8,78,324 in 1937 and Rs. 8,23,140 in 1936. The total value of property recovered was Rs. 2,01,403 which gives a recovery percentage of 26·38 as compared with 19·87 in 1937 and 15·42 in 1936. The recovery percentage compares favourably with that of the previous year.

Statement C, gives the sub-heads under which the property stolen and recovered is classified.

An analysis of the figures shows that the amount of property stolen under thefts and robberies of all kinds is Rs. 3,88,394 as

against Rs. 3,67,900 in 1937 and Rs. 7,13,445 in 1936, and the amount recovered is Rs. 1,37,107 against Rs. 1,08,278 in 1937. The recovery percentage for the year is 35·30 against 29·43 in the preceding year which is gratifying.

The amount involved in criminal breach of trust cases is Rs. 3,75,145 and the amount recovered is Rs. 64,296 which gives a percentage of 17·14 against 12·40 in 1937.

(*b*) The following table shows the number of offences of all classes against property in which the police were successful as compared with those in which they were unsuccessful :—

Offences.	Number registered.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number found false.	Number struck off as mistake of law or facts.	True cases investigated.	Number in which conviction was obtained.	Remarks.
1. Dacoity ...	4	...	...	...	4	...	3 pending.
2. Robbery ...	51	1	9	1	40	7	15 ,,
3. House-breaking.	911	5	2	2	902	176	61 ,,
4. Ordinary thefts.	3,690	62	11	36	3,581	1,927	209 ,,
Total ...	4,656	68	22	39	4,527	1,210	288

Not counting the cases still under investigation, the Police were successful in obtaining convictions in 28 per cent. of the robbery, in 20 per cent. of the house-breaking and in 30 per cent. of the theft cases.

(*c*) In all 153 persons were dealt with under sections 411 and 414, Indian Penal Code, for receiving stolen property and 447 persons were dealt with under section 114 of the Bombay City Police Act for being in possession of property reasonably suspected to be stolen.

(*d*) The following cases are of interest :—

(1) On the 23rd August 1938, the complainant Mr. Mansinha Mulji, a prominent cloth merchant in Mulji Jetha Market, discovered that his godown at Dhabolkar Wadi had been entered by using a duplicate key and 22 bales of cloth collectively valued at Rs. 6,662 had been stolen.

Enquiries were started and labour cart drivers working in that locality were questioned. It was eventually found that one Babu had been employed. His address was not known except that he

resided at Mazagaon. Intensive enquiries were made and Babu was traced. He made a statement that he was engaged by an unknown "Shet" (a Bhayya) on the previous day to assist in the removal of the goods to a godown at Shroff Wadi, Mazagaon. He was sent to the Modus Operandi Bureau where he identified the photograph of Shivambhar Baburam, a notorious burglar, as the "Shet" who had employed him to remove the property.

The godown at Mazagaon was empty but enquiries in the locality showed that a motor lorry had been used to remove the goods which were eventually traced as having been sent from Wadi Bunder to Benares. All the property was recovered and the accused was sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment.

(2) On 9th March 1938 at about 12-45 p.m. a "smash and grab" raid was staged at the shop of Messrs. Jaikishandas Tribhuvandas Choksi, gold and silver merchants, at 159, Shaik Memon Street, where about 2,500 tolas of gold, in bars, valued at over Rs. 86,500 was displayed on a counter.

Two Pathans approached the shop and one of them, who was armed with a stick, jumped into the shop, and brandishing his stick intimidated the five or six attendants of the shop. He made his way straight to a table where gold bars were kept and attempted to grab one of the slabs. His act was foiled by one of the assistants in the shop who, plucking up courage, pulled down the bars scattering them on the floor below the table. By this time an alarm had been raised so that a crowd collected and the intruder was caught. The other accused, Rahamatkhan Barhankhan, seeing his companion's plight immediately drew a revolver and flourished it at the crowd which fell back. Both the Pathans then made a hasty retreat towards Mumbadevi. Accused Rahamatkhan was in the rear intimidating the crowd with the revolver. At this time Police Naik No. 2865/B Ramchandra Barmaji, who was on plain clothes duty in the locality, came there and grappled with accused Rahamatkhan who was eventually overpowered with the assistance of some townsmen. During the struggle the accused fired a shot at the Police Naik but fortunately it went wide. His companion escaped. The accused was sentenced to 16 years' rigorous imprisonment in the aggregate by the High Court. The Naik who arrested him was subsequently awarded the Indian Police Medal for gallantry.

Criminal Investigation Department—Special Branch.

19. (1) *Organisation.*—The Special Branch staff continued to be numerically the same as in the previous year.

(2) *Plays.*—141 plays were scrutinised by the branch and passed as unobjectionable during the year as against 151 in 1937.

(3) *Festivals.*—(*a*) The festivals of Ramzan-Id and Bakri-Id passed off peacefully. Muharram began on 4th March and

concluded on 13th March 1938. Members of the public were, as usual, informed of the rules for the regulation of the "Muharram festival" and asked to abide by them.

(*b*) 235 applications for Ganpati passes were scrutinised by the branch as against 251 in 1937.

(4) *Naturalization.*—73 applications for naturalization as British subjects were received for report during the year as against 44 in 1937. These were submitted by—

Portuguese	36
Swiss	2
Hungarian	1
Iraqian	6
Turk	
Armenian of Turkish origin	
Greeks	2
Germans	7
French	2
Czechoslovakian	1
Austrians	2
Roumanian	1
Dutch	1
Indian State subjects	8
Iranian	1
Italian (dual nationality)	1
Total ...	73

(5) *Pilgrim Season.*—The Muhammadan Branch worked in close co-operation with the Port Haj Committee during the Haj Season.

During the outward pilgrim season 7,152 pilgrims left Bombay for the Hedjaz.

(6) *Pilgrim passes for Iraq and Iran.*—621 passes were issued to Muhammadans proceeding to Iraq and Iran on pilgrimage during the year as against 800 in 1937. 1,072 persons actually travelled on these passes as against 1,447 in the preceding year.

(7) *Identity Certificates.*—97 foreigners were recommended for Identity Certificates during the year as against 104 in 1937.

(8) *Emergency Certificates.*—9 British and British protected subjects were recommended for Emergency Certificates during the year.

(9) *Recommendations for Visas.*—212 foreigners were recommended for visas as against 68 in 1937.

(10) *Applications for Passports.*—912 applications for passports were dealt with by the Branch during the year as against 1,264 in 1937.

(11) *Permission to come to India.*—The Branch reported on the applications of 170 foreigners for permission to come to India as against 37 in 1937. This number included applications from 102 aliens of Jewish persuasion. Ten applications were reported on adversely.

(12) *Examination of Passports.*—The Foreign Branch boarded 595 incoming vessels during the year as against 576 in 1937 for the examination of passports.

53,649 passports were examined compared with 56,632 in 1937. These figures relate only to passengers finally disembarking at Bombay and not "through" passengers. 3,705 foreigners were attended to on arrival from overseas as against 4,626 in 1937.

(13) *Permission to land.*—The Branch dealt with 440 persons who came to India without proper passports or visas as against 481 in 1937. Distribution by nationality was as follows:—

British (European and Indian)	182
British Protected subjects	104
Afghan	1
French	9
Belgian	4
Portuguese	44
Swedish	3
Chinese	5
Iranian	2
Austrian	3
Netherlands	14
Norwegian	5
Italian	13
Iraqian	2
Swiss	12
German	10
American	14
Japanese	2
Danish	3
Yugo-Slavian	2
Spanish	4
Czechoslovakian	2
Total	440

(14) *Repatriation.*—The Branch dealt with repatriates arriving from the places mentioned against their names in the following list and arranged for their despatch to their homes in India :—

Santa Marta	1
Marseilles	2
Aden	11
Iraq	8
Lourenco Marques	4
Italy	1
Berlin	1
London	1
Syria	1
Total ...	30

Four persons were repatriated from British India. Of these 3 were sent to South Africa and one to Mauritius at the expense of the respective Governments.

(15) *Deportation.*—Two Yugo-Slavs were deported from Bombay under the Vagrancy Act. One German, one Iraqian and one French subject were deported from Bombay under the provisions of the Foreigners Act, III of 1864, during the year.

(16) *Theatrical Artistes.*—Deposits were taken, and guarantees of return passages enforced, in the cases of 155 theatrical artistes as against 202 in 1937.

(17) *Stowaways.*—The following stowaways arrived here from overseas during the year and were dealt with by the Branch :—

1 British Indian from Aden ...	Refused permission to land and sent back.
1 Armenian from Bushire	
1 Iraqian from Basrah	
2 British subjects from Jeddah ...	
1 French subject from Seychelles ...	
1 British Indian from Calcutta ...	Repatriated to Madras by the local agents of the vessel concerned.
1 Portuguese subject from Africa ...	Repatriated to Goa by the agents of the vessel concerned.
2 British Indian subjects from Africa ...	Repatriated to Porbunder by the local agents of the vessel concerned.
2 British subjects from Mauritius ...	Allowed to land and join relatives.
3 British Indian subjects from Africa ...	
1 Iraqian from Basrah	Landed unnoticed and later repatriated by Crime Branch.

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(18) *Strikes.*—(*i*) There were 61 industrial strikes (including the one day's general strike on November 7th) as against 39 in the preceding year. The increase in the number of strikes was due mainly to the activities of local communist agitators who, from the beginning of the year, threatened to bring about a general strike unless the demands of labour in Bombay were acceded to. To foment unrest among the workers appears to be a part of the regular routine of these agitators.

(*ii*) *One day's General Strike.*—The Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress, assisted by the local communists and members of the Independent Labour Party, organised a General Strike, in protest against the Bombay Trade Disputes Bill, on the 7th November 1938. For more than 6 weeks prior to the day of the

strike intense propaganda in the form of meetings, processions, press articles and visits to chawls occupied by mill-hands was indulged in in order to arouse enthusiasm for and endeavour to secure the success of the strike. In spite of Government's appeal to the organisers to see that all activities of sympathisers with and participators in the strike on November 7th were kept within the bounds of the law, the strikers resorted to intimidation, mischief and violence on a large scale with the result that the police were compelled to resort to firing at two different places. As a result of the firing, 13 persons were injured, of whom two died, while 5 police officers and 14 policemen and about 633 men and women workers were hurt by stone-throwing etc., by the strikers. An exhaustive report dealing with the activities leading up to, and the events which occurred on the day of the strike was submitted to Government early in December 1938. As a result of the happenings on November 7th, Government appointed a Committee—The Bombay Disturbances Enquiry Committee—to inquire into and report on the origin, causes, nature and extent of the disturbances, the precautionary police measures taken, etc.

(19) *Press.*—(*i*) During the year warnings were administered to 72 persons as against 35 in 1937 for non-compliance with the requirements of law relating to Presses, Books and Newspapers.

(*ii*) Warnings were also conveyed to the printers and publishers of a daily Urdu newspaper and a weekly Hindi Gujerati newspaper for writings tending to excite communal ill-feeling in the city. In connection with the communal riots which broke out on April 17th the Chief Presidency Magistrate served orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, on certain Hindu and Muhammadan newspapers, prohibiting them from publishing news concerning, or commenting on the communal situation without the previous approval of the Director of Information.

(20) *Communal Rioting.*—Communal rioting of a serious nature broke out on the night of the 17th April 1938 as a sequel to a very trivial incident which occurred in the jurisdiction of the Maharbouri Police Station. 3 Hindus and 1 Muhammadan, the worse for liquor, were gambling with cards in the Northbrook Gardens when a quarrel arose and the Hindu gamblers began to assault the Muhammadan, who ran in the direction of the E. D. Sassoon Chawls at Trimbak Parsharam Street. The Hindus stoned him as he ran and they, in turn, had stones thrown at them by a few Muhammadans who took the part of their co-religionist. A police party was rushed to the spot and the crowds which had, in the meantime assembled in the vicinity, dispersed on seeing it. Rumours of a Hindu-Moslem disturbance spread rapidly and mobs of Hindus and Muhammadans began to collect at street corners in the Nagpada, Duncan Road, Two Tanks and Bhendy Bazaar vicinities. Police reinforcements were immediately arranged for and pickets posted to allay panic as far as possible. Stray assaults and cases of stabbing of pedestrians commenced at about 9 p.m. and in two hours the casualties numbered nearly ninety.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate issued orders early on the 18th morning prohibiting the assembly, in public places, of more than four persons and imposing a curfew. An order was also issued by the Commissioner of Police under section 23 (2) of the Bombay City Police Act prohibiting the carrying of lethal weapons. Later in the day the Chief Presidency Magistrate served orders on certain Hindu and Muslim newspapers prohibiting them from publishing news concerning, or commenting on, the communal situation without previously obtaining the approval of the Director of Information.

The strict enforcement of the curfew order and the ban on weapons, combined with the rounding up of bad characters and the instituting of intensive police patrols enabled the situation to be brought under control in a very short time.

Unfortunately, on the afternoon of April 21st, a Muslim fanatic seized a knife in the meat market and dashed on to Sandhurst Road. He was overpowered by police officers near the Round Temple, disarmed and taken to the Maharbouri Police Station, but the damage had been done and false rumours spread through the city with the result that eight stabbing cases were reported between 6 p.m. and 8-45 p.m. Altogether there were eleven casualties on this day, three of them fatal, and two on the day following.

Quiet was restored in the city with effect from April 23rd and normal business conditions soon returned. The Assembly and Curfew orders were allowed, by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, to lapse with effect from midnight on April 30th but the ban on weapons continued to be enforced. The additional police posts established were gradually reduced in number and by May 6th there were no extra police on the streets.

The total number of casualties reported during the course of the riots was 112 (14 dead and 98 injured). The total arrests made by the Police, including the rounding up of bad characters, were 2,510.

Detailed daily reports were submitted to Government until ordinary police conditions were restored.

(21) *Political situation.*—Apart from the Anti-Congress alliance formed for working up agitation in favour of a one day's strike on November 7th, in protest against the Bombay Trade Disputes Bill, details of which have been mentioned earlier on, the political situation in the city was, on the whole, quiet during the year.

Crime Branch.

20. (1) *Organisation.*—During the year 1938 the strength of the Crime Branch remained unchanged.

(2) *Criminal cases.*—During the year the Crime Branch dealt with 188 cases under the Indian Penal Code (including 19 transfer cases) as against 192 cases in the previous year; of these 24 cases were Magisterial enquiries as against 9 in the previous year.

(3) *Assistance to the Divisional Police.*—Assistance was also rendered to the Divisional Police in all important and serious crime. Joint enquiries were successfully carried out in the following cases :—

Princess Street Godown theft case.
Lamington Road robbery case.
Maharbouri cheating cases.
Maharbouri riot cases.
Nagpada Gawli Brothers murder case.
Nagpada Duncan Road murder case.
DeLisle Road Mill theft case.

(4) *Assistance to the District Police.*—Assistance was given to the District Police and Police of other parts of India in a number of important offences among which mention may be made of the following :—

1. Lahore theft case.
2. Karachi Harbour Police Station theft case.
3. Aden Diamond theft case.
4. Madras gang case.
5. Mandangad dacoity case.
6. Ghatkopar murder case.
7. Bandra house-breaking and theft case.
8. Mangalore cheating case.
9. Pachora kidnapping case.
10. Vila Parle house-breaking and theft case.
11. Nasik house-breaking and theft case.
12. Akola theft case.
13. Goa murder and robbery case.
14. Bhawalpur jewel case.
15. Goa escaping from Jail custody case.
16. Dera Ismailkhan rape case.
17. Poona cheating case.
18. Deogad house-breaking and theft case.
19. Baroda highway robbery and murder case.

(5) *Persons deported to India from Foreign Countries.*—19 persons deported from the undermentioned foreign countries were dealt with as against 37 in the year 1937. These persons were taken charge of and sent to their respective homes :—

United Kingdom	3
Australia	2
United States of America	7
Burma	1
Africa	4
Java	2
	19

(6) *Action under section 565 of the Code of the Criminal Procedure.*—375 persons ordered to report their places of residence to the Police on release from Jail under section 565 of the Code of Criminal Procedure were dealt with during the year 1938 as against 326 in the previous year; of these, 25 were arrested and sentenced for fresh offences committed by them. 61 disobeyed the orders out of whom 20 were re-arrested and dealt with under section 176 (*2*) of the Indian Penal Code as against 24 in the previous year.

(7) *Counterfeit Currency Notes.*—During the year, 93 forged notes were sent by the Currency Office for enquiry as against 234 in the previous year.

(8) *Modus Operandi Bureau.*—During the year, histories of 735 criminals were opened as against 1,243 last year, making a total of 3,495. Jail release notices were issued in respect of 734 persons. The number of trace cases in respect of persons and property was 108 as compared with 84 last year. The photographic department took 10,778 photos, attended photographic outdoor work on 43 occasions and attended Court on 15 occasions.

(9) *Prevention of Crime Branch.*—The Branch is dealing with the following preventive work:—

(*i*) *Foreigners deported out of British India.*—17 persons were deported out of British India under section 3 of the Foreigners' Act III of 1864 during the year 1938 as against 22 in the previous year.

(*ii*) *Returned foreigner deportees.*—68 persons who had been deported under the Foreigners' Act were traced as having returned to Bombay in contravention of the deportation orders as against 61 in the year 1937.

(*iii*) *Externment under section 27 of the Bombay City Police Act IV of 1902.*—46 persons were externed under the provisions of section 27 as against 156 in the year 1937 and 7 externees were dealt with under section 128 of the Bombay City Police Act as against 13 in the previous year. The drop is due to the general causes hereinafter referred to. The cases of 494 persons who were brought up for externment by the Divisional Police were also dealt with during the year, against 963 in the year 1937. The total number of persons externed under section 27 of the Bombay City Police Act was 540 as against 1,119 in the year 1937. The drop in the number of externment this year as against last year is due mostly to the recent amendment of section 27 (*1*) of the Bombay City Police Act which is found to be difficult to work in practice owing to the elaborate procedure that has to be followed. The drop was also partly due to the fact that the Police had to abstain from utilising the provisions of the section for some time due to their powers thereunder having been nullified in effect by a High Court judgment.

(*iv*) *P. R. T. System.*—281 convicts were transferred to the nearest prisons to their homes by making use of the P. R. T. system (*vide* Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 6986, dated the 30th October 1901) as against 404 in the previous year. Out of these 247 were externees convicted under section 128 of the Bombay City Police Act for early return to this City against 268 in the previous year. The decrease in P. R. Ts. is also due to the general causes mentioned above under the head " Externment ".

The enquiries regarding the native places of 1,743 suspects were attended to during the course of the year 1938 against 2,019 in 1937.

(*v*) *Working of Criminal Tribes Act.*—The total number of registered members of Criminal Tribes in Bombay at the beginning of the year was 265. During the course of the year 20 were added to the roll. Owing to cancellation, deaths, transfer outside Bombay, etc., 4 were removed from the registers. The net number of registers of members of Criminal Tribes in Bombay at the end of the year 1938 was 281, as detailed below according to the tribes :—

Rajput Bhamptas	...	...	...	...	22
Takari Bhamptas	...	...	...	...	2
Kaikadis	...	...	...	...	10
Waghris	...	...	...	...	46
Mang Garudis	...	...	...	...	169
Mixed Gang	...	...	...	...	26
Pasis and Bhars	...	...	...	...	6
					281

21 persons were prosecuted under section 22 of the Criminal Tribes Act, all of whom were convicted as against 18 dealt with in the previous year of whom 17 were convicted and 1 acquitted.

11 persons were dealt with under section 25 of the Criminal Tribes Act and were transferred to their districts as against 10 in the previous year.

164 registered members of the Criminal Tribes from other districts came to Bombay on passes for employment, etc., during the year 1938 of whom 13 remained in Bombay at the end of the year and the rest have returned, as against 146 visited last year of whom 17 had stayed at the end of the year.

During the year, 18 inmates of the Criminal Tribes Settlements, who were on probation, lived in Bombay, 1 of whom was recalled to Settlement and the registers of 5 were cancelled.

43 registered members of Pasis and Bhars Tribes who had come to Bombay for employment, etc., from mofussil were living in Bombay. During the course of the year, 9 more came and 13 left for their native places. At the end of the year 1938, therefore, 39 members of these two tribes were staying in Bombay.

Finger impression slips of 150 members of Criminal Tribes were recorded during the current year.

(10) *Pathan Branch.*—This Branch assisted the City Police in cases in which Pathans were concerned and also rendered assistance to the District Police. As a result of the work of this Branch, crime by Pathans in the City has decreased. There were 207 cases in 1936, 152 in 1937 and 158 in 1938 in which Pathans were concerned. Amongst the more important cases the Colaba Murder case which ended in conviction deserves mention.

Valuable assistance was also rendered to the Special Branch in matters relating to Pathan residents, passports, etc. The Motor Vehicles Department was also assisted in like manner in verifying the characters of Pathan applicants for licences. This Branch was also busy during the year attending to complaints against Pathan money-lenders. It was also responsible for the arrest of two absconders wanted by the Frontier and Baroda State Police under sections 459 and 392-302, Indian Penal Code, respectively.

During the year the Branch obtained orders against 3 Pathans under section 27 of the Bombay City Police Act. 3 Pathans were deported under sections 3 of the Foreigners' Act, 4 were dealt with under section 4 and 2 were made P. R. T.

(11) *Vigilance Branch.*—The following is a summary of the work done by this branch during the year 1938 :—

(*i*) *The Bombay Children's Act XIII of 1924.*

Section 7 (1) (a).—106 destitute children were picked up under this section. Of these 24 were sent to certified schools; 60 handed over to their guardians, 2 discharged and the cases against 20 are pending.

Section 7 (1) (f).—11 children were removed to the Children's Home from objectionable places.

Section 10.—One case was picked up under this section which resulted in conviction.

Section 14.—9 children concerned in the Indian Penal Code cases against social vice were dealt with under this section.

Section 27-B (Publishing names and addresses of children involved in offences).—4 cases were dealt with under this section. Of these 3 ended in conviction and 1 is pending.

(*ii*) *The Bombay City Police Act IV of 1902.*

Section 121.—14 children were picked up for begging, of these 5 were convicted, 4 were handed over to their guardians and the cases against 5 are pending.

Section 27 (1).—3 persons were externed under this section as well as under section 3 of the Foreigners' Act.

(iii) The Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act XI of 1923.

Section 3 (Soliciting).—161 cases of soliciting including 23 pimps were picked up under this section. Of these 157 ended in conviction, 3 were acquitted and the case against 1 is pending.

Section 5 (Living on the earnings of prostitution).—25 cases were picked up under this section. Of these 6 ended in conviction, 2 were acquitted, 16 are pending and 1 was under enquiry at the end of the year.

Section 9 (1) (Issue of notices).—Action was taken under this section against 74 prostitutes residing in various areas in the City for their removal as their presence was considered objectionable to the respectable residents in the neighbourhood.

Section 9 (1) (Second alternative).—15 persons including 2 women were externed under this section under the orders of Government.

(iv) Indian Penal Code cases.

Section 372.—2 cases were picked up under this section which ended in conviction.

Section 373.—5 cases were picked up under this section. Of these 2 were discharged and 3 are pending.

(12) *Anti-Gambling Squad.*—At the beginning of the year 1938, the strength of the Anti-Gambling Squad was 4 Sub-Inspectors and 37 men. On 13th October 1938, one Sub-Inspector returned to the Divisional Police leaving 3 Sub-Inspectors and 37 men at the end of the year.

The work done by this Branch and the difficulties encountered in attempting to suppress gambling have already been referred to elsewhere in this report. It need only be said that the officers themselves are probably the hardest worked members of the Police Force. Practically every day, morning and afternoon they have to attend Court and their evenings and part of the night are devoted to working up cases and conducting raids in different parts of the City.

The work put up by the Squad during the years 1937 and 1938:—

	1937.	*1938.*
Raids	526	593
Gaming houses other than bucket shops ...	434	454
Bucket shops	14	16
Street race-betting	4	6
Street Satta gaming cases	74	117
Total number of persons arrested	2,208	1,528
Persons convicted	581	433
Total number of persons discharged	368	278
Persons under trial	1,259	817

(13) *Interesting cases.*—The following are some of the interesting cases detected during the year :—

(*i*) *Hundi Fraud Case.*—In the month of May 1937, complaints were received that hundis, cheques and dividend warrants were missing during transit in the Post Offices and that some unknown persons were cashing them. On the 15th May 1937 Mr. Akbarally Abdul Kayum, a merchant of Sidhpur, reported that a hundi for Rs. 8,000 posted from Sidhpur, addressed to Messrs. Sarafalli Lookmanji & Sons, Chukla Street, Bombay, was missing and cashed by forgery.

The C. I. D. immediately took up the matter and on examining the hundi which was presented by the culprits at the firm of Messrs. Chhaganlal Kasturchand & Co., Lohar Chawl, it was found that some persons styling themselves as proprietors of Messrs. Amritlal & Co., Jakeria Building, Mandvi, had cashed it.

On investigation, it was disclosed that (1) Nanalal Narbheram, (2) Nandlal Thobhan, (3) Mohomedalli Kara and (4) Jafferalli Shamji had conspired together to forge the said hundi and cheated the complainant by forging the endorsement and signature thereon, though evidence collected showed that forgery itself was actually committed by the first two accused only.

Accused No. 1 was arrested at Bagasara, No. 2 at Mahuwa and Nos. 3 and 4 in Bombay.

Accused No. 4 was made an approver and the first three accused were placed on a charge-sheet.

Accused No. 3 was discharged in the lower Court and accused Nos. 1 and 2 were committed to the Sessions.

Accused No. 1 was convicted and sentenced to an aggregate sentence of 5 years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 or in default 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and No. 2 to an aggregate sentence of 4 years' rigorous imprisonment on 4th April 1938.

This was rather a difficult case to investigate as hundi cases generally are. Investigation was made more difficult by accused No. 1 who is a known forger being a resident of Bagasara to which place he was deported under the Foreigners' Act.

(*ii*) *Investors' Advisory Bureau Fraud Case.*—The history of the Share Market in Bombay City has known very few cases more sensational than this one popularly known as The Investors' Advisory Bureau Case. The concern was started by (1) Gerald Mitchell, (2) Max Davidson and (3) Jack Ryder in 1936. This Bureau used to advise their clients regarding investment and used to do the work of investing and purchasing stocks and shares on behalf of their clients according to instructions given. The firm had no stock exchange card of its own and the business was done through recognized Brokers. It also did the work of underwriting and also of canvassing for shares of new companies on a commission basis. Jack Ryder retired from this firm in April 1937 and G. Mitchell and M. Davidson continued as partners in the said firm.

On the retirement of J. Ryder, G. Mitchell and Max Davidson, who had been appointed canvassers of shares of Ambadi Rubbers Ltd. on commission, sent circular telegrams to their clients recommending investment in this new company. Pursuant to these telegrams, several clients of the Bureau sent monies in cash and cheques with application forms totalling Rs. 65,200. When Messrs. Sharma Bros. of Trivandrum, who had floated Ambadi Rubbers Ltd. demanded the despatch of application monies for the purposes of allotment the two accused left Bombay surreptitiously after informing their staff that they were going to Trivandrum presumably to pay Messrs. Sharma Bros. Prior to their leaving India, the two accused withdrew from the Banks in Bombay a sum of Rs. 73,000 between 17th and 27th April 1937. On the day they absconded, a sum of Rs. 40,000 was withdrawn from the Eastern Bank. The accused left India, leaving a Security Clerk in the Bureau in charge of the office and with a very small balance in the Bank. Examination of the Account Books showed that the accused unloaded many shares to provide for the withdrawal of the amount with which they absconded on 27th April 1937. Accused broke their journey at Port Said, though their passage was for Venice and from there they proceeded to Alexandria, where Gerald Mitchell was arrested. Max Davidson, however, managed to escape by Air to Marseilles where he was ultimately arrested. Extradition proceedings were taken and the accused were brought down to Bombay in police custody. The accused were charged on 3 counts—(1) section 120-B read with section 409, Indian Penal Code, between April and May 1937 for conspiracy to misappropriate their clients' monies, (2) sections 409-109, Indian Penal Code, in respect of a cheque for Rs. 13,000 and (3) sections 409-109, Indian Penal Code, in respect of a cheque for Rs. 40,000.

Accused Gerald Mitchell was convicted on the above 3 charges and sentenced on 8th December 1938 to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default 4 months' rigorous imprisonment on each of the above three counts, substantive sentences of 18 months to run concurrently.

Accused Max Davidson was similarly convicted on the above 3 charges and sentenced on 8th December 1938 to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default 3 months' rigorous imprisonment on each of the above three counts, substantive sentences of 6 months to run concurrently.

In this case the work of the C. I. D. was commended by the trying Magistrate.

(*iii*) *King Edward Memorial Hospital and Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College Fraud cases.*—The Dean, King Edward Memorial Hospital and Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College, complained to the Police on the 29th June 1938 that a fraud to the extent of Rs. 27,447 had been committed in the said two Institutions, dating as far back as 1931. The accused responsible for committing the fraud were V. T. Khopkar, Accounts Clerk,

and D. V. Karmarkar, a Laboratory Assistant and Gymkhana Clerk. Evidence collected went to show that accused V. T. Khopkar had misappropriated between 1931 and 1938 fees paid in by students for University Examinations and other purposes and large sums of monies from the Poor Box Charity Fund and other monies which had come into his possession from various sources. Accused Karmarkar was found to have been responsible for misappropriation of a sum of Rs. 4,320 between 1st November 1936 and 31st July 1937, which he had made good later. Investigation in this case involved a detailed examination of accounts, etc. over a long period as both the accused had evaded detection by the Audit Department of the Bombay Municipality.

Accused V. T. Khopkar was convicted in 3 cases under section 409, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to an aggregate sentence of 2½ years and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,600 or in default 6 months' rigorous imprisonment on 9th November 1938. The fourth case against him was withdrawn.

Accused D. V. Karmarkar was convicted under section 408, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment on 23rd December 1938.

(*iv*) *Revenue Stamp Fraud case.*—In June 1937 Messrs. David Sassoon & Co. reported to the C. I. D. that several used stamps were missing from the Company's Share Transfer deeds which were filed in their office record.

During the course of enquiries one Koraga Subappa, a peon who was responsible for removing the used stamps from the record, was arrested. He pointed out one Keshav Mahadeo, a peon in the High Court Receiver's Office, through whom he used to dispose of old stamps to the dealers. One of the dealers in old stamps named Aziz Mohomed was arrested. While the enquiry was proceeding Koraga Subappa committed suicide by hanging himself in the Pydhonie Police Station lock-up at night.

Aziz Mohomed finding himself under arrest volunteered to assist in exposing the gang involved and disclosed the method by which the fraud was committed. On his information the following persons who used to obtain old cancelled stamps through peons in different offices were arrested :—

1. Kasamalli Gulamalli Allana.
2. Jaffaralli Gulamalli Allana.
3. Kamal Jaffaralli.
4. Kurbanalli Jaffaralli.
5. Ganpat Putlaji.

The C. I. D. collected evidence to show how the gang removed the cancel marks on stamps by means of an ingenious process and subsequently sell them at a low price to peons in mercantile offices who had to purchase genuine stamps for their employers.

Enquiries showed that several limited companies in Bombay had used on their share transfer documents stamps palmed off as genuine stamps. As a result of this case the authorities concerned were advised to cancel used stamps by perforation instead of by the old method of a rubber stamp.

After a protracted trial lasting over 6 months the Chief Presidency Magistrate convicted the accused persons under sections 261, 262, 263, 110-B and 109, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced them as follows on 31st March 1938 :—

1. Kasamalli Gulamalli Allana was sentenced to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment on two counts.

2. Jaffaralli Gulamalli Allana was sentenced to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment and 3 months' rigorous imprisonment on two counts.

3. Kamal Jaffaralli was sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment on two counts.

4. Kurbanalli Jaffaralli was sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment on two counts.

5. Ganpat Putlaji was discharged.

The case against Aziz Mohomed was withdrawn.

(*v*) *Jagmohan's Gang cases.*—On 31st August 1938, one Vasant Ramchandra Dandekar who owns a lantern factory at 9th Lane, Khetwadi, reported to the Lamington Road Police that on the night of 30th August 1938, his factory was broken open and property worth Rs. 667 including one iron safe was removed. A case under sections 457-380, Indian Penal Code, was registered.

The C. I. D. in the course of enquiries arrested one Jagmohansing Bharatsing and Baburam Britsing in the compound of Mazagaon Police Court, on 2nd September 1938. The same day Jagmohansing made a statement to the Police and pointed out the place at Ghatkopar where he and his companion had removed the safe, broken it open and abandoned. The Police searched the place and recovered some wrappers of mechanical apparatus. It was found that the safe had already been removed by the Ghatkopar Police as unclaimed property. Mr. Dandekar identified the property recovered by the Police including the safe.

The two persons were further questioned and they admitted having broken open a cloth shop at Apollo Bunder. The cloth from this shop was sold by them to one Bhiki Kali of Haines Road from whom the Police recovered some cloth. Bhiki Kali pointed out one Rama Tribhuvan from whom more cloth was recovered. Out of the stolen cloth valued at Rs. 263 the Police recovered cloth worth Rs. 160 which was identified by one Abdullakhan Abdulrahman, the complainant in the case.

On a further statement made by Baburam Britsing, two watches were recovered by the Police from one Abdul Aziz Rahimbux of Kamatipura. These watches were identified by one Gangji Ramji Shah of Benham Hall Lane.

Jagmohansing Bharatsing and Baburam Britsing were put up on 3 charge sheets and convicted and sentenced as follows on 6th December 1938 :—

(1) Jagmohansing Bharatsing, to 21 months' rigorous imprisonment and to report residence to Police for 18 months under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code.

(2) Baburam Britsing, to 30 months' rigorous imprisonment.

Receiver Rama Tribhuvan who was charged under sections 411-414, Indian Penal Code, was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or 2 months' rigorous imprisonment on 6th December 1938.

(*vi*) *Colaba Murder case.*—A Muhammadan named Hajisab Dadesab was staying on the 1st floor of Kamal Mansion, Arthur Bunder Road, Colaba. He was conducting a boarding house and supplying food to some of the European residents in the neighbourhood. He had four servants, 3 of whom used to stay on the premises while the fourth stayed elsewhere.

At about 10 p.m. on 5th August 1938, Hajisab went to bed after switching off the lights. At about 3-20 a.m. the servants heard a sound of groaning from the room and saw that the lights were burning. Suspecting foul play they sent for the Police. Two Police Constables came and knocked at the door. This time the lights in the room were switched off and the shout of " Bhaga " " Bhaga " was raised by some people in the adjoining tenements. After some time the Police forced open the door and found Hajisab lying dead without any apparent injury on his body. The dressing table and other cupboards were lying open with their contents strewn about on the floor. A case under sections 457-392-397-302, Indian Penal Code, was registered.

The C. I. D. took up the investigation and arrested the following 4 persons on 26th August 1938 :—

1. Sayed Rasul Sayed Kassam *alias* Rasulkhan.
2. Gulzaman Umerkhan *alias* Mirkhan.
3. Mohomed Hussein Abdul Kadar.
4. Mohomed Sharif Mir Zaman.

Investigation in this case was difficult as suspicion was first attached to persons subsequently found to have no connection with the offence, and 2 such persons were mistakenly identified by neighbours as having been in the room, when the offence was committed. Eventually information was obtained which led to the suspicion that the 4 accused named above were responsible

for the offence. Even so, there was little to connect them with the case, beyond the recovery of a watch belonging to the deceased, from accused No. 4 and the statement of the informant. Detailed and protracted enquires produced a certain amount of evidence to show the association of the accused prior to the commission of the offence and other evidence of a circumstantial nature.

As, however, there was no direct evidence in the case, No. 3 was tendered a pardon and Nos. 1, 2 and 4 were placed on a charge sheet. Nos. 1, 2 and 4 were charged under sections 457, 380, 109, Indian Penal Code and No. 2 was further charged under sections 392-397-302, Indian Penal Code. They were tried at the High Court Sessions and were found not guilty excepting No. 2 who was found guilty under sections 457-380-109, Indian Penal Code. He was therefore convicted and sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment and the others were acquitted on 20th December 1938.

(*vii*) *Criminal breach of trust case.*—On 22nd February 1938, Mr. D. M. Thakersey, a landlord and merchant, inspected the balance sheet of his piece-goods shop and examined the stock and found that there was a very large deficit. He questioned the cashier Vallabhdas Morarji who was in charge of the business and receiving an unsatisfactory explanation, suspected a fraud and lodged a complaint with the C. I. D.

During the course of enquiries it was found that the accused, a very clever accountant, had systematically misappropriated a sum of Rs. 1,20,885 during the period of 2 years and to cover this fraud, had at times paid monies from his own pocket and had also made several transfer entries in the pass books of the various Banks, with which the complainant's firm had dealings, without actually paying in cash to the Banks.

He was charged under section 408, Indian Penal Code, on two counts and was convicted and sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or 6 months' rigorous imprisonment on one count and to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or 6 months' rigorous imprisonment on the other count, by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on 21st June 1938.

In this case the conviction of the accused was due to the untiring efforts and collection of evidence by the C. I. D.

(*viii*) *Robbery by masked persons at "S" Bridge.*—At about 2 p.m. on 27th October 1937, one Hanuman Nawaji Marwadi was carrying a cloth bag containing Rs. 1,475 along the "S" Bridge (Victoria Gardens Bridge). When he reached the top of the bridge, three persons who had their faces partly covered, approached him from behind, threw dust in his eyes, flung him down, snatched away the money bag from him and absconded in a motor car.

A case under sections 392-114, Indian Penal Code, was registered. During the course of enquiries the C. I. D. arrested the following four persons :—

1. Arjunsing Narayansing.
2. Syed Makhamood Gulal Kadar.
3. Bostankhan Bahadurkhan.
4. Sharafrajkhan Azadkhan.

It was ascertained that the accused had previously observed the Marwadi carrying a money bag daily along the bridge. Two days prior to the day of offence, they procured a motor car and changed its number plate. On the day in question No. 4 drove the car and waited at the top of the bridge, Nos. 1 to 3 followed the Marwadi with their faces covered and after snatching away the money bag ran to the car and were driven away. They then went to Churchgate Reclamation where they divided the loot amongst themselves and threw the bag and the number plate into the sea.

No. 4 was tendered a pardon under section 337, Criminal Procedure Code, and the other three were convicted and sentenced as shown below by the High Court Sessions on 13th July 1938 :—

1. Arjunsing Narayansing to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment and classed as a habitual prisoner.
2. Syed Makhamood Gulam Kadar to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment.
3. Bostankhan Bahadurkhan to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment.

Syed Makhamood Gulam Kadar was also charged under section 19 (*f*) of the Arms Act in respect of one revolver and 38 cartridges recovered from him and was convicted and sentenced to 1 month's rigorous imprisonment on 22nd July 1938, by the Presidency Magistrate, Additional Court, Mazagaon, Bombay.

Preventive action.

21. Under the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, 68 persons were placed before the Courts, during the year, as against 41 in 1937. The following is the result of their trial. 31 persons were convicted, 12 were acquitted, 5 were discharged, the cases against them being withdrawn, 1 was declared to be a lunatic and cases against 19 were pending at the end of the year.

During the year under report, in all 540 persons were externed from the City, 76 under section 27 (*1*) of the Bombay City Police Act, being members of gangs associated for the purpose of committing offences, 463 under section 27 (*2A*) not being natives of Bombay City or the Bombay Suburban District and having been convicted more than twice of offences punishable under Chapter XII, XVI or XVII of the Indian Penal Code. One gambler was externed under section 27 (*2*) for being a habitual offender against the Prevention of Gambling Act. No person was externed under section 27 (*2C*) as added by Bombay Act No. XIV of 1938.

In the preceding year, in all 1,119 persons were externed from the City, 540 under section 27(*1*) and 579 under section 27(*2A*) of the Bombay City Police Act.

As a result of the High Court decision, to which reference was made in last year's Administration Report, section 27(*1*) of the Bombay City Police Act could not be used during the early part of the year. This sub-section had been particularly efficacious in dealing with bullies and members of gangs associated for the purpose of committing offences. Under section 27 (*2A*) three convictions under Chapters XII, XVI and XVII are required before the person concerned can be externed from Bombay. Bombay is the Mecca of the upcountry criminal. Many of these, although not coming within the purview of section 27 (*2A*), have one or two convictions, and their sole object in coming to Bombay is to commit offences. In past years where such persons were in association, in suspicious circumstances and could show no fixed place of residence or prove any attempt to obtain employment action under section 27 (*1*) was taken against them. The amendment to section 27 under Bombay Act XIV of 1938 restored the power of the Police to take action under section 27 (*1*) against known bullies and *mawalis*. The proviso that the Commissioner of Police must certify that witnesses are not prepared to come forward in public to give evidence by reason of apprehension on their part as regards the safety of their person or property, has made it impossible, however, to utilise this sub-section against ordinary immigrants of criminal proclivities. Moreover the proceedings required, before the final order of externment is passed, are of such a lengthy nature, that a much overworked force has little leisure to deal with any but the worst type of bullies and *mawalis*. The restriction imposed on the Police to take action under section 27 (*1*) against gangs of persons with criminal tendencies who infest the City, cannot fail to have adverse repercussions on the prevention and detection of crime in the future. The number of persons dealt with under section 27 (*1*) was only 76 against 540 in the previous year.

In all 311 externees were dealt with as against 354 in 1937 under the provisions of section 128 of the Bombay City Police Act for returning to Bombay without the permission. Of these, 109 were previously externed under section 27 (*1*), 199 under section 27 (*2A*) and 1 (Gambler) under section 27 (*2*) while the remaining 2 were dealt with by the Bombay Suburban District Police under section 46 (*2*) of the Bombay District Police Act.

In addition to the above, 266 persons, wandering about between sun-set and sun-rise for the purpose of committing offences, were dealt with under section 112 of the Bombay City Police Act as compared with 361 in 1937.

Arms Act.

22. (1) The distribution of licenses granted under the Arms Act during the year is shown in tables "C", "D", "E", "F" and "G" printed as appendices. New licenses granted during the year numbered 449 covering 666 weapons and the number cancelled

was 521 covering 749 arms. At the close of the year there were 6,232 licensed persons possessing 9,304 arms which shows a decrease of 72 in the licensed persons as compared with the figures for the year 1937. All the arms possessed by any one person are entered in one license.

Of the 20 firms licensed to deal in arms, ammunition and military stores, 8 only are licensed to deal in ammunition of the prohibited bores, viz., 6 Indian and 2 European; 12 including the above 8, deal in rifled arms and ammunition and in breach and muzzle loading guns and their ammunition; 3 deal in old arms, 1 in swords, 2 in lead shots and 2 in Chlorate of Potash.

During the year 4,193 references were made to verify arms and ammunition bought from licensed dealers in Bombay.

Six persons were prosecuted for offences under the Act and all of them were convicted.

Explosives Act.

(2) Under this Act 399 licenses were issued. They are classified in table "H" appended to the report. Magazines, places for the manufacture of fireworks and blasting powder and other places licensed under this Act were periodically inspected and found to be maintained in accordance with the orders of Government.

There was only one prosecution under the Act which resulted in conviction.

Petroleum Act.

(3) The licenses issued under this Act classified in table "I" appended to the report, show an increase of 161 over the figures of the previous year. Only one prosecution was instituted under the Act during the year and it resulted in conviction.

Poisons Act.

(4) 124 licenses under the Poisons Act were issued during the year.

There were 3 prosecutions under the Act all of which resulted in convictions.

Theatres.

(5) Licenses were renewed in the case of 4 theatres, 6 cinema-theatres and 33 cinemas. One cinema-theatre viz., "Eros Cinema Theatre" which has been erected at Queen's Road near Churchgate Station, and four cinemas viz. (1) "Star Talkies" erected at Reay Road opposite Dockyard Railway Station; (2) the "Metro Cinema" erected at the junction of Esplanade Road and 1st Marine Street; (3) the "Garrison Cinema" erected in the Military area, Colaba, and (4) "Rex Talkies" erected at Mody Bay Estate, Fort Street, were newly licensed during the year. One of the four theatres mentioned above viz., "Victoria Theatre" at Grant Road, was converted into a Cinema and licensed as such at the close of the year.

One application for the erection of a cinema at Pasta Estate, Vincent Road, Dadar, was sanctioned during the year. Three applications for the erection of cinemas, viz., 1 at the junction of

Thakurdwar Road and Girgaon; 2 at Ibrahim Rahimtulla Road near Prince's Building, Bhendy Bazar, and 3 at Shroff Wadi, Mount Road, Mazagaon, were refused during the year.

No circus visited Bombay. In all 224 performance licenses were issued during the year.

Tram cars.

(6) A statement submitted by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Limited giving details of accidents to passengers, pedestrians and vehicular traffic in connection with the running of tram cars is appended to the report as table " J ". The numbers of slight and serious accidents show increase of 50 and 27 respectively over the figures of the previous year. There were 16 fatalities during the year as against 6 during the preceding year.

The localities in which most accidents occurred were :—

Parel Road	...	118	Grant Road	...	15
Vincent Road	...	72	Falkland Road	...	14
Hornby Road	...	36	Girgaon Road	...	13
Sandhurst Road	...	18	Esplanade Road	...	12
Kalbadevi Road	...	18	Duncan Road	...	11
Mahomedalli Road	...	15			

Conveyances other than motor vehicles.

23. During the year the number of public and private conveyances in the City of Bombay was as follows :—

Public conveyances other than motor vehicles	...	3,351
Private conveyances other than motor vehicles	...	2,230

The public conveyances other than motor vehicles comprised 2,087 victorias, 1,130 labour carts and 134 hand-carts.

The Public Land Conveyance Licensing Department and the Divisional Police prosecuted 10,631 owners and drivers of public conveyances other than motor vehicles, for different offences under the Bombay City Police Act and the Bombay Public Conveyances Act. In all 13 owners' licenses were suspended for varying periods while 3 drivers' licenses were either cancelled or not renewed. 327 horses were rejected as unfit for further use.

In all 5 cases under different sections of Indian Penal Code were registered against victoria and hand-cart drivers, during the year, of which 3 ended in conviction and 2 were classified as " True but undetected ".

Street accidents.

24. I sub-join a statement showing the number of fatal and other accidents by conveyances, other than motor vehicles, during the year and the number of persons killed and injured in these accidents :—

	Accidents.		Persons.	
	Fatal.	Non-fatal.	Killed.	Injured.
By tram cars ...	16	433	16	239
By hack victorias ...	3	612	3	297
By other public conveyances ...	4	611	4	348
By private conveyances ...	...	117	...	98

Information regarding accidents by motor vehicles and the number of persons killed and injured in such accidents will be shown in the Annual Report on the administration of the Motor Vehicles Acts which will be submitted for the financial year.

Statement D. Police Establishment.

25. The total permanent strength of the Bombay City Police Force at the close of the year stood at 4,638 (including all ranks) as against 4,568 in 1937. The accompanying table "K" indicates the variations during the year in the strength of the Force. It will be seen that 1 Sub-Inspector (leave reserve) was abolished while 6 Head-Constables and 65 Constables were sanctioned as an addition to the strength.

The population of the City according to the census of 1931, is 1,161,383. The proportion of police to population is 1 to 250·40 as against 1 to 254·24 in 1937 and 1 to 256·60 in 1936. The proportion of crime to population stands at 1 to 9·24 as against 1 to 8·67 in 1937 and 1 to 8·47 in 1936.

The proportion of crime to each police unit stands at 27·09 as compared with 29·33 in 1937 and 30·04 in 1936.

Education.

26. (*a*) Of the total actual strength of 4,624 officers and men of all ranks, 13 Jemadars and 1,374 Head-Constables and Constables were illiterate during the year under report. In the preceding year, out of the 4,529 officers and men 13 Jemadars and 1,467 Head-Constables and Constables were illiterate.

Exclusive of Europeans, the number of officers (including Jemadars) below the rank of Superintendent, who can read and write stands at 166 against 158 in the previous year. Of these, 148 were literate in English against 140 in 1937. Literate Head-Constables and Constables numbered 2,923 as against 2,740 in 1937. Of these, 424 have a knowledge of English as against 391 in the preceding year.

Recruitment.

(*b*) During the year, 506 recruits came under training of whom 273 were allotted to Divisions, 57 resigned, 21 were discharged and 155 continued under training at the close of the year.

In accordance with the instructions in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. L.C. 919, dated the 11th April 1931, 30 Mahars, 5 Chambhars, 3 Mangs, 2 Ramoshis, 1 Dhor, 1 Patharvat and 1 Burud, in all 43 members of the Depressed Classes were enlisted in the Force during the year. Of these, 11 resigned and 3 were discharged.

First Aid Classes.

(*c*) First Aid Classes for officers and men were arranged and 3 officers passed the examination in First Aid to the Injured. 2 officers passed the Voucher and 2 officers and 1 Constable passed Medallion Examinations. The 3 officers and 4 Constables who passed the Medallion Examination in 1937 passed the Label Examination during the year.

In the All India Ambulance Competitions, which were held at New Delhi, in February last, a team of 4 officers entered by the Bombay City Police was successful in winning the Lord Hardinge Police Ambulance Challenge Shield and a cash prize of rupees 50. The members of the team are to be congratulated on their very fine performance.

For his honorary services in connection with training teams of officers and men to take part in competitions, Mr. D. S. Bharucha, Honorary Secretary, Friendly Union Ambulance Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association, is due our thanks.

Refresher Course.

(*d*) A refresher course in drill and law for Naiks was held at the Naigaum Headquarters. In all 85 out of 122 who attended the course passed the examination.

Police Boys' Brigade.

(*e*) Inclusive of the 17 boys in the Brigade at the close of the previous year and 5 enlisted during the year in all 22 boys were in the Police Boys' Brigade. Of these, 5 were transferred as recruits, 1 resigned and 4 were discharged leaving a balance of 12 at the close of the year.

Armament, Statement E.

27. The number of arms in the possessions of the Bombay City Police Force, with the addition of 12 revolvers and 43 muskets purchased during the year stands as follows :—

Revolvers	...	... 302	(301 Webleys and 1 Enfield).
Muskets	...	... 791	(·410 bore 691 and ·476 bore 100).
Swords	...	... 17	

The 12 revolvers and 43 muskets purchased during the year were sanctioned under Government Home Department endorsements Nos. 7519/3-D and 5499/2-III-D-3 dated 3rd March 1937 and 2nd April 1938 respectively.

Inspection of Arms.

28. All arms and accoutrements were regularly inspected and maintained in good order. The annual musketry practice of the Armed Police for the year 1938 and the annual Revolver Course for officers for the year 1937 were held during the year of report.

The revolver course was fired by 251 officers with the following results :—

60 officers obtained marksmen's points.

44 were first class shorts.

73 were second class shorts.

28 were third class shorts.

46 failed to qualify.

The percentage of marksmen was 23·90 as against 25·38 in 1936.

The annual Revolver Course for 1938 which was postponed is now in progress and will be completed by the middle of March 1939.

29. During the year 84 officers and men were punished as compared with 99 in 1937. The details are as follows :—

Punishments and rewards.

Departmentally punished otherwise than by dismissal	76
Judicially punished	2
Dismissed (exclusive of 2 dismissed after being judicially punished) ...	6
Total ...	84

In all serious cases which were not tried judicially regular departmental proceedings were held.

The number of officers and men rewarded during the year was as follows :—

Good service tickets	2,636
Silver stripes	35
Second stripe	84
First stripe	117
Money rewards from the Customs and Excise Departments ...	27
Money rewards from the Magistrates and District Police ...	26
Money rewards granted by the Commissioner of Police ...	860
Money rewards paid by the members of the public etc. ...	61
Total ...	3,846

The following officers and men were awarded titles and medals :—

Name with rank.	Title or medal.
New Year's Honours.	
Superintendent G. J. Bird	Indian Police Medal.
Inspector Shaikh Husein Shaik Kassam	
Inspector H. T. Hewson	
Birthday Honour.	
Superintendent E. Sheehy	M. B. E.
Office Superintendent S. N. Jadhav	Rao Saheb.
Head Clerk V. T. Mulherkar	British Empire Medal (Civil Division).
Head Clerk V. N. Mehta	
August 1938.	Indian Police Medal (for gallantry).
Police Constable Shankar Baboo Bhagat, No. 3912/H ...	
November 1938.	
Police Naik Ramchandra Barmaji Lad, No. 2865/B ...	
December 1938.	
Police Constable Shakaram Dhondoo Pednekar, No. 70/A ...	

30. The following are the details of casualties during the year 1938 as compared with 1937 :—

Casualties.

	1937.	*1938.*
Resigned	81	87
Discharged	60	40
Dismissed	16	8
Died	18	21
Retired (on pension or gratuity)	190	147
Deserted	...	1
Total ...	365	304

31. The total number of officers and men treated at the Northcote Police Hospital during the year was 6,602 compared with 6,711 in the previous year. This includes 62 cases of Tuberculosis as against 39 in 1937.

Health.

The daily average number on the Sick List was as follows :—

	1937.	*1938.*
Indian officers and men	72·9	84·3
European officers	2·26	2·3

Although the total admissions in Hospital have decreased in spite of a slight increase in the Force during the year, the increase in the number of cases of Tuberculosis cannot be regarded without concern.

Although the Police Force may be regarded as a semi-military one in character, its members, unlike the military, have to mix freely with the people of the City and to live on a diet which cannot be supervised. As a result they are prone to catch any infection prevalent. This tendency is accentuated by long hours of duty, irregular meal times and, frequently, lack of sleep. These factors are, however, constant and cannot be held to account for the increase last year in the number of cases of Tuberculosis. We must look for the cause elsewhere and I think it is to be found in the increased care taken by the Police Surgeon to detect Tuberculosis in its early stages. With his co-operation, I have now introduced a system under which every member of the Force will be examined at regular intervals to ensure that the disease is detected early and treated at once.

32. The new four-storied Police Building in the School of Art compound was completed and taken over by this department on the 20th October 1938. The offices of the Special and Crime Branches of the Criminal Investigation Department including the Finger Print and Modus Operandi Bureaux have shifted into the building occupying the ground, 1st and 2nd floors. The third floor provides residential quarters for two Superintendents of the City Police.

Police buildings.

The provision of a patients' lift at the Northcote Hospital was administratively approved by Government in the year 1936 but so far Government have not provided funds to carry out the work.

Cinematograph Act and the Board of Censors.

33. During the year, 1,530 films were examined out of which 1,522 including 37 with endorsements were certified for exhibition. 8 films were refused certificates. The certificates given by the Board for 2 films were withdrawn by it but subsequently they were re-certified.

976 films passed by other Boards were received for exhibition in Bombay and none of them was found objectionable.

In all 2,075 duplicate certificates were issued during the year.

The Cinematograph Act Fund showed a balance of Rs. 6,980-0-5 at the end of the year. The details of receipts and expenditure are as under :—

Receipts.	Rs.	a.	p.	*Expenditure.*	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance on 1st January 1938.	7,171	10	0	Expenditure ...	23,065	6	0
Examination fees ...	26,484	0	0	Investment in securities ...	3,991	7	7
Interest on securities ...	373	4	0	Balance on 31st December 1938.	6,980	0	5
Sale proceeds of rules, application forms, etc.	8	0	0				
Total ...	34,036	14	0	Total ...	34,036	14	0

The Board's financial position was satisfactory during the year under report. Its receipts on account of examination fees exceeded its expenditure by Rs. 3,418-10-0 and at the close of the year the Board had 3½ per cent. Government securities of the face value of Rs. 10,700.

Fires.

34. The total number of fires in the City during the year was 348 compared with 359 in 1937 and the aggregate amount of estimated loss of property was Rs. 9,45,355 against Rs. 7,61,797 in the previous year.

Miscellaneous.

35. (*a*) The Police Notice and General Enquiry Office issued 1,095 notices consisting of 30,327 paragraphs and 798 supplements, besides striking a large number of stereotyped forms for the use of the Department during the year.

(*b*) The 11 Police Prosecutors (including 1 honorary Prosecutor for the Juvenile Court and 4 temporary prosecutors) conducted in all 6,021 cases during the year against 6,931 in 1937. 2 additional temporary Prosecutors were sanctioned during the year.

(*c*) Both the Cattle Pounds continued to work under the direct supervision of 1 Pound Keeper, the appointment being held by a Sergeant. The following are the comparative figures of animals impounded during the year 1937 and 1938 :—

	1937.	*1938.*
By the Police	7,317	6,775
By the public	666	757

(*d*) The following are the figures of licenses granted for the places of public entertainment, Class A (those at which intoxicating liquors are sold) and Class B (other than those falling under Class A) which remain open after 9-30 p.m. :—

Class A	510
Class B	2,506

(*e*) During the year 95 South African Repatriates arrived in Bombay under the Assisted Emigration Scheme and in accordance with the arrangement in force were paid bonus money and sent to their destinations by the Police. In all 33 of such repatriates were permitted to return to South Africa, having refunded the money expended on their repatriation by the Union Government.

(*f*) With the membership increased from 2,245 to 2,410 the share capital from Rs. 3,25,840 to Rs. 3,58,764 and the monthly income from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 2,430 the Bombay City Police Co-operative Urban Bank made steady progress in all directions under the capable Chairmanship of Mr. W. W. Godwin. Its reserve stood at over Rs. 70,498 as against Rs. 67,776 in the previous year. The Bank continued to enjoy the distinction of being classed as " A " by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

(*g*) The Traffic Advisory Committee appointed in 1929, continues to be of great assistance in dealing with important traffic problems and with improvement in traffic control in the City. A detailed report on the working of this Committee for the year 1938 will be submitted in due course.

(*h*) The number of Indian Penal Code cases which took six months or longer for the decision to be reached in Court was 151 during the year as against 114 in 1937.

Wireless.

36. A second Transmitter was purchased during the year under review and, in addition, other apparatus was assembled from individual parts purchased in the bazar. In particular, a Signal Monitor and a Field Strength Meter were constructed by the Sergeant in charge of the Wireless Station at a very considerable saving. An out-fit of tools was also purchased, making it possible for us to construct various instruments and maintain the whole of our apparatus at considerably reduced cost.

Further experiments showed that the effective range of the Transmitters at our disposal could not safely be placed at more than two miles. The question, therefore, of our acquiring a higher powered Transmitter capable of being readjusted readily to different wavelengths was considered. The necessary component parts were

purchased towards the end of the year and the Transmitter together with its associated receiver, aerial, power supply, etc., should be ready by the end of March 1939. It is being so constructed that it can at any time be easily converted into a much higher-powered station of about 1 Killowatt in-put at comparatively little extra cost.

Further experiments showed that the wavelength of 129 metres allotted to this Department by the Director of Posts and Telegraphs, was not necessarily the most suitable. The permission of the Director General was, therefore, obtained for the use of three additional wavelengths, viz., 75·5, 40 and 7 metres. Further experiments on these four wavelengths showed that the 129 and 75·5 metre bands are likely to be the best for our purposes in the City. It is possible that in the event of considerable damage being caused during the course of an Air Raid, working on these lengths would be seriously interfered with, if not completely disrupted, in which case it may be found necessary to obtain permission to operate in the 20 Metre Band in emergencies. This band is at present allotted to amateurs, whose co-operation would be sought in the event of our ordinary mode of working being put out of action.

Fourteen literate Constables, after a course of instruction extending over 8 months, sat for and passed the Post and Telegraph Department's Examination for Non-Commercial Wireless Operators. Owing to other preoccupations, the Sergeant in charge of the Wireless Section, found it quite impossible to undertake the training of a further batch of men in addition to his own duties and I think the time has come when one Police Officer should be allotted solely for the development of the use of Wireless for Police purposes and the training of operators.

Although it does not pertain to the year under review, I feel it worthwhile recording here that Wireless was used, with very satisfactory results, in connection with Police investigation early in January this year. Whilst enquiring into a house-breaking and theft case of the Bhoiwada Police Station, Sergeant Fergusson the officer in charge of our Wireless Section, found one of the accused in possession of property not concerned with the case which he was investigating. The property was believed to pertain to an old case of the Kingsway Police Station, but on enquiry it was found that the complainant in that case had left his former residence and information could not be obtained as to his new address. All that was known to the Kingsway Police was that this particular complainant was a Radio Technologist and was, therefore, likely to be known to many Wireless amateurs in Bombay City. Sergeant Fergusson broadcast a general call on the 20 Meter Band giving details of the case and the name of the required complainant. An immediate reply was received from the complainant, who had moved to Mahim and was at that instant operating an experimental Wireless apparatus. The complainant was called to the Police Station and identified his property. The accused in this case was sentenced to 15 months' rigorous imprisonment.

The above instance shows that Wireless Telegraphy can be of great assistance to the Police and that it is well worthwhile carrying on our experiments further. The medium powered Transmitter referred to earlier on will, when erected at Naigaum, enable us to establish communication, certainly by telegraphy, and, it is hoped by Telephony, with all parts of the Island. This arrangement, for instance, would have been of great assistance in the directing of the movements of patrol lorries and in adjusting the police arrangements on November 7th. The Police Telephones were over-worked on this day and, as is usually the case, some of them temporarily went out of order and had to be put right.

If, to work in conjunction with this Transmitter, we had about half a dozen motor vans fitted with Transmitters and Receivers, stationed in various parts of the City, I think that the manifold uses to which they could be put would definitely increase the efficiency of the Force as a whole and would be well worth the extra cost involved in the purchase of the lorries and their equipment.

37. The Bombay City Police on the 7th December 1938 had the honour to be reviewed by His Excellency the Governor who after the review presented medals and decorations to officers and men and congratulated the Force on its turn out and work.

The communal riots which broke out on the 17th April 1938 have been mentioned elsewhere.

38. It gives me great pleasure once more to record the help and loyal co-operation I have received during the year from the Deputy Commissioners of Police and all the officers of the Bombay City Police. The office staff again acquitted itself well during the year. Unfortunately Rao Saheb S. N. Jadhav, the Office Superintendent, had a serious breakdown in August and was unable to resume during the year although he was able to attend the parade on the 7th December to receive his Sanad of Rao Saheb. His place has been ably filled by Mr. C. Girdhar Rao.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. R. G. SMITH,

Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5−6)	Number proved or declared to be false
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sections of Indian Penal Code						
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	...	2	...	2	...
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice*						
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to Coin.	2	6	...	8	...
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to Stamps.	5	7	...	12	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	13	36	...	49	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...	...
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender...	...	...	...	...	...
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B & 226.	Other offences against Public justice.	8	38	...	46	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	6	14	...	20	...
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	3	3	...	6	...
10A	295, 296, 297 ...	Offences against religion.	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	37	106	...	143	...
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*						
11	302, 303 ...	Murder ...	8	49	...	57	1
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	4	31	...	35	...
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	3	12	...	15	...
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	7	23	...	30	3
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	9	20	...	29	...
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	6	...	6	...
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	1	87	...	88	...
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	88	278	...	366	...
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	1	7	...	8	...
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt ...	110	356	...	466	...
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	12	91	...	103	...
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	...	...	...	...	...

PART I.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1938.

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	TRUE CASES				Total Magistrates' true cases	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15)	REMARKS					
		Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13)				18					
									Died	Lunatics	Absconded	Transferred	Compounded	Withdrawn
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17						
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	6	1	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	6	4	2	12	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	12	9	12	12	33	...	...	33	...	...	...	2	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	17	2	24	43	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	7	3	3	3	9	2	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	1	2	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	25	44	23	43	110	2	...	112	...	...	...	2	...	6
1	10	11	9	24	44	...	...	44	1	...	...	...	...	...
3	11	4	4	13	21	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	13	...	...	13	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	5	8	10	2	20	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10	10	7	2	19	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	4	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	4	70	9	...	79	...	...	79	2	2	..	...	...	...
7	85	61	166	47	274	...	...	274	...	...	...	...	122	2
...	...	1	1	6	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	118	103	182	51	336	2	...	338	1	1	5	...	103	3
5	14	22	16	46	84	31	3	115	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5−6)	Number proved or declared to be false
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sections of Indian Penal Code—contd.						
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person*—contd.						
22A	332, 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	9	22	...	31	...
23	354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	9	32	...	41	...
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	47	94	...	141	...
		Total ...	308	1,108	...	1,416	4
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*						
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	1	4	...	5	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery ...	13	51	1	63	10
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	...	7	...	7	...
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	1	...	1	...
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	47	911	5	953	3
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	61	974	6	1,029	13
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*						
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	5	25	...	30	1
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	4	40	...	44	...
32A	506 ...	Criminal intimidation ...	...	1	...	1	...
		Total ...	9	66	...	75	1
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*						
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft ordinary ...	246	3,690	62	3,874	12
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust.	102	718	...	820	...

PART I—*contd.*

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1938—*contd.*

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	True Cases				Total Magistrates' true cases	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15)	Remarks					
		Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13)				Died	Lunatics	Absconded	Transferred	Compounded.	Withdrawn
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18					
3	11	8	7	2	17	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8	16	12	4	32	1	...	33	...	1	...	...	...	...
2	49	35	48	5	88	...	...	88	1	1	...	...	7	...
30	327	363	471	206	1,040	34	3	1,074	5	5	5	...	332	5
...	3	...	1	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	15	9	13	12	35	3	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	2	2	...	3	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	62	192	46	646	889	...	...	889	...	1	1	...	...	....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	83	203	60	662	931	3	...	934	...	1	1	...	...	...
1	5	2	21	...	23	37	2	60	...	...	...	...	11	...
...	18	19	3	3	25	1	...	26	...	1	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	23	21	25	3	49	38	2	87	...	1	...	...	12	...
37	217	1,149	271	2,182	3,664	13	...	3,677	1	2	3	...	...	2
18	114	247	76	363	686	201	5	887	...	...	2	...	...	2

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5−6)	Number proved or declared to be false
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sections of Indian Penal Code—contd.						
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property*—contd.						
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property.	12	99	...	111	...
36	419, 420 ...	Cheating ...	71	413	...	484	1
37	447, 448, 453 and 456 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	3	7	...	10	...
38	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle.	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	434	4,927	62	5,299	13
		Grand Total ...	849	7,181	68	7,962	31

NOTES.—(1)—Explanation of differences between figures
Part I, for 193/ occasioned by alteration of
From Serial No. 11, 2 cases transferred to
From Serial No. 12, 1 case transferred to
From Serial No. 18, 3 cases transferred to
From Serial No. 29, 1 case transferred to
From Serial No. 33, 1 case transferred to
From Serial No. 34, 1 case transferred to
From Serial No. 36, 1 case transferred to
From Serial No. 1 of Statement AA, Part

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 9th March 1939.

PART I—*concld.*

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1938—*concld.*

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non cognizable	Number pending at end of year	TRUE CASES				Total Magistrates' true cases	Total Magistrates' cases ending in Conviction	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15)	REMARKS					
		Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13)				18					
									Died	Lunatics	Absconded	Transferred	Compounded	Withdrawn
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17						
2	20	59	30	...	89	1	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	86	121	94	174	389	213	4	602	1	...	...	...	34	2
...	...	8	2	...	10	5	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	437	1,584	473	2,719	4,838	433	10	5,371	2	2	5	...	34	6
107	595	2,215	1,052	3,633	6,968	510	15	7,478	7	9	11	2	378	17

shown against different Serial Nos. in column 4 of this statement and column 10 of Statement A charges by trying courts :—
Serial No. 13, 1 to Serial No. 18 and 1 to Serial No. 20.
Serial No. 13 and 5 to Serial No. 18.
Serial No. 20.
Serial No. 31 and 2 to Serial No. 35.
Serial No. 35 and 1 to Serial No. 36.
Serial No. 35.
Serial No. 33.
I, 1 case transferred to Serial No. 24 of this statement.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence	...	2	...
	120B (1) ...	Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice*			
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to Coin	4	13	...
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to Stamps	18	5	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	10	42	1
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B and 226.	Other offences against public justice	4	16	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	26	107	...
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	4	2	...
10A	295, 296, 297 ...	Offences against religion	...	...	...
		Total ...	61	187	1
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*			
11	302, 303	Murder	11	44	...
12	307	Attempts at murder	11	30	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	10	23	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	7	25	...
15	377	Unnatural offence	11	21	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	...	4	...
17	305, 306, 309... ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	1	87	...
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	197	382	...
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt...	2	2	...
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt	213	558	...

PART II.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1938.

Released by Magistrate's order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES			REMARKS						
						Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	16						
									Died	Lunatics	Absconded	Transferred	Non-cognisable	Compounded	Withdrawn
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15							
...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	13	10	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	35	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1
5	24	10	14	4	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	5
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	18	16	2	21	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	32	9	23	...	42	39	...	39	...	...	...	...	22	...	...
...	6	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	108	61	47	27	69	39	...	39	...	...	3	2	22	...	6
3	38	11	27	3	13	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	22	7	15	5	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
2	28	22	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
4	22	9	13	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	21	11	10	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	79	70	9	...	4	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
2	374	32	299	47	192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	195	2
1	3	1	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	498	138	360	57	250	2	...	2	4	1	8	...	7	201	4

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police	Arrested by the Police during the year	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code —contd.				
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person*—contd.			
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	15	68	...
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	...	...	...
22A	332, 353	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	14	34	...
23	354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	10	32	...
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	45	94	...
		Total ...	547	1,404	...
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*			
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	7	12	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	27	69	4
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	5	...
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	1	...

PART II—*contd.*

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1938—*contd.*

Released by Magistrate's order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES			REMARKS							
						Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	16							
									Died	Lunatics	Absconded	Transferred	Non-cognisable	Compounded	Withdrawn
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15							
12	51	25	26	10	20	38	3	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	23	9	14	1	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
...	33	19	14	3	8	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	85	36	49	2	50	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	7	...
31	1,278	441	837	138	592	41	3	38	8	4	9	...	29	403	6
...	7	...	7	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	37	13	24	11	29	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	13	...	...
1	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police	Arrested by the Police during the year	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code—contd.				
	CLASS III—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*—contd.				
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	36	419	2
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...
		Total ...	70	506	6
	CLASS IV—*Minor Offences against the Person.*				
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	11	37	...
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	5	30	...
32A	506	Criminal intimidation	...	1	...
		Total ...	16	77	...
	CLASS V—*Minor Offences against Property.*				
33	379 to 382	Theft ordinary	240	1,746	7
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	87	399	2
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	16	137	1

PART II—*contd.*

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1938—*contd.*

Released by Magistrate's order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases			Remarks						
						Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	16						
									Died	Lunatics	Absconded	Transferred	Non-cognisable	Compounded	Withdrawn
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15							
57	308	225	83	24	85	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	354	240	114	35	129	5	...	5	1	1	1	...	13	...	...
1	39	3	36	1	8	56	2	54	...	...	...	...	...	25	...
...	24 +1	18 +1	6	1	19	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	65	22	43	2	27	57	2	55	...	1	...	...	...	26	...
121	1,651 +3	1,261 +2	390 +1	357	196	23	...	22	1	2	3	...	5	... ...	... ...
27	355 +1	259 +1	96	305	99	209	7	202	...	...	2	...	1	...	2
1	126	73	53	4	23	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported &c or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code —contd.				
		CLASS V—*Minor Offences against Property*—contd.			
36	419, 420	Cheating	66	323	1
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	3	8	...
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	...
		Total ...	412	2,613	11
		Grand Total ...	1,106	4,787	18

NOTE.—(1) Persons dealt with under section 466, Criminal Procedure Code, in previous years.
Under Serial No. 32—1 tried and convicted.
Under Serial No. 33—3 tried, 2 convicted and 1 acquitted.
Under Serial No. 34—1 tried and convicted.

(2) Explanation of differences between figures shown against different Serial Nos. alteration of charges by trying courts:—
From Serial No. 11, 4 persons transferred to Serial No. 13, 2 to Serial No. 18 and
From Serial No. 12, 6 persons transferred to Serial No. 13, 9 to Serial No. 18.
From Serial No. 18, 7 persons transferred to Serial No. 20.
From Serial No. 29, 2 persons transferred to Serial No. 31 and 2 Serial No. 35.
From Serial No. 33 3 persons transferred to Serial No. 35 and 1 to Serial No. 36.
From Serial No. 34, 2 persons transferred to Serial No. 35.
From Serial No. 36, 1 person transferred to Serial No. 38.
From Serial No. 1 of Statement AA, Part II, 1 person transferred to Serial No. 24

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 9th March 1939.

PART II—*concld.*

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1938—*concld.*

Released by Magistrate's order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES			REMARKS							
						Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	16							
									Died	Lunatics	Absconded	Transferred	Non-cognisable	Compounded	Withdrawn
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15								
13	263	139	124	141	109	233	9	224	2	...	...	...	1	40	2
...	11	8	8	1	...	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
162	2,410	1,743	667	808	427	470	17	453	3	2	5	...	9	40	4
308	4,215	2,507	1,708	1,010	1,244	612	22	590	12	8	18	2	73	463	16

again brought up for trial:—

in column 4 of this statement and column 12 of Statement A, Part II, for 1937, occasioned by 3 to Serial No. 20.

of this statement.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT AA—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME NOT SPECIFIED

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5−6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.						
	CLASS VI—*Other Offences not specified in Statement A—Part I.*						
1	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	38	184	...	222	...
2	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	2,220	118,227	...	120,447	...
3	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	...	23	...	23	...
		Total ...	2,258	118,434	...	120,692	...

NOTES.—(1) Cases entered against Serial No. 3 are not all cognizable under Section 4 (*f*) of the

(2) Explanation of differences between figures shown against different Serial Nos. in alteration of charges by trying courts.

From Serial No. 1 of this statement 1 case was transferred to Serial No. 24 of

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 9th March 1939.

PART I.

IN STATEMENT A—PART I, FOR THE YEAR 1938.

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 11+15).	Remarks.				
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13).				18				
									Died.	Lunatics.	Absconded.	Transferred.	Withdrawn.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17					
...	41	147	32	2	181	6	...	187	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,257	111,569	6,618	...	118,177	12,911	19,110	138,088	4	9	4	...	1,875
...	...	18	1	...	19	...	...	19	...	...	...	4	...
...	2,298	111,724	6,651	2	118,377	12,917	19,110	138,294	4	5	4	4	1,875

Criminal Procedure Code but are shown in Statement AA, Part I, for the sake of convenience.
column 4 of this Statement and column 10 of Statement AA, Part I, for 1937 occasioned by

Statement A, Part I.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT AA—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME NOT SPECIFIED

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code—				
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified in Statement A—Part II.*				
1	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	38	193	...
2	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	3,762	123,817	...
3	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	...	23	...
		Total ...	3,800	124,033	...

NOTES.—(1) Persons entered against Serial No. 3 are not all concerned in cognizable offences sake of convenience.

(2) From Serial No. 1 of this statement, 1 person was transferred to Serial No. 24 of

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 9th March 1939.

PART II.

IN STATEMENT A—PART II, FOR THE YEAR 1938.

Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Remarks.				
						Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	16				
									Died.	Lunatics.	Absconded.	Transferred.	Withdrawn.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15					
...	190	152	38	2	41	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
...	123,126	115,126	8,000	...	4,423	19,932	19,134	798	14	7	12	...	2,044
...	19	18	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	..
...	123,335	115,296	8,039	2	4,464	19,939	19,134	805	14	7	12	4	2,044

under Section 4 (*f*) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but are shown in this Statement for the Statement A, Part II on account of alteration of charges by the trying court.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT B—

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5).
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	.....	.....	.....
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	.....	.....	.....
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	.....	.....	.....
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.*				
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	.....	.....	.....
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	.....	.....	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice .	13	994	1,007
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	.....	.....	.....
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	1	35	36
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	1	11	12
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	.....	.....	.....
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks.	.....	17	17
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	15	1,057	1,072
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*				
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	.....	.....	.....
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	.....	.....	.....
12A	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....

PART I.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1938.

Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C.P.C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
		Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	14	992	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	34	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	15	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	75	996	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*			
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	.....	4	4
		Total ...	.....	4	4
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*			
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	.....	.....	.....
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	191	681	872
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	.....	.....	.....
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	189	720	909
18	374 ...	Compulsory Labour ...	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	380	1,401	1,781
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*			
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	21	80	101
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	57	193	250
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	8	33	41
		Total ...	86	306	392
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*			
22	298 ...	Offences against religion ...	.....	.....	.....
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	.....	.....	.....
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	29	74	103
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	73	156	229
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	291	820	1,021
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	.....	.....	.....
28	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	.....	.....	.....
29	Cases under Chapter VIII(*a*), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	.....	.....	.....
30	Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances ...	.....	.....	.....
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	.....	.....	.....
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	32	95	127
		Total ...	335	1,145	1,480
		Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.	1,287	40,728	42,015
		Total ...	1,287	40,728	42,015
		Grand Total ...	2,103	44,641	46,744

NOTE.—The total in column 6 should

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court:
Bombay, 3rd February 1939.

PART I—*contd.*

Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C.P.C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
		Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	7	591	2	272	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	.....	595	1	302	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	7	1,186	3	574	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	71	.....	29	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	205	9	32	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	29	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
7	1	305	9	70	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	88	3	12	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	204	3	22	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	693	.....	322	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	.....	81	6	31	.....	.....	.....
15	.....	1,066	12	387	.....	.....	.....
3	6,220	931	33,673	1,188	.....	.....	.....
3	6,220	931	33,673	1,188	.....	.....	.....
36	6,229	3,567	34,693	2,219	.....	.....	.....

correspond with the total of columns 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

D. N. D. KHANDALAVALA,
Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

STATEMENT B—

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued	Persons against whom process issued		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year
				On complaint	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sections of I. P. Code.					
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	.....	...	...	.....
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	.....	...	...	.....
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	.....	...	...	.....
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	.....	...	...	.....
		Total ...	.....	...	...	.....
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.*				
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	.....	...	...	.....
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	.....	...	...	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	19	994	...	.....
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ...	.....	...	...	.....
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	1	35	...	.....
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	1	11	...	.....
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	.....	...	...	.....
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks.	.....	17	...	.....
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	.....	...	...	.....
		Total ...	21	1,057	...	.....
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*				
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	.....	...	...	.....
12	379 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	.....	...	...	.....
12A	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	.....	...	...	.....
		Total ...	.....	...	...	.....
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*				
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	.....	7	...	.....
		Total ...	.....	7	...	.....

PART II.

FOR THE YEAR 1938.

Persons who appeared before the Courts	Persons discharged after appearance without trial	Persons tried		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6)	Persons under trial at close of the year	Remarks		
		Acquitted or discharged	Convicted			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
1,012	...	14	998	98·49	.....	1	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
36	...	34	2	5·55	.....	.....	...	.....
12	...	12	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
17	...	15	2	11·76	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
1,078	...	75	1,002	93·04	.....	1	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
7	...	7	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
7	...	7	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued	Persons against whom process issued		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year
				On complaint	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*				
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	.....	...	...	.....
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	201	1,066	...	.....
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	.....	...	...	.....
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	213	1,204	...	.....
18	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	.....	...	...	.....
		Total ...	414	2,270	...	.....
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*				
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	21	86	...	.....
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	69	231	...	.....
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	8	51	...	.....
		Total ...	98	368	...	.....
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*				
22	295A, 298 ...	Offences against religion ...	.....	...	...	.....
23	490 to 492 ..	Criminal breach of contract of service.	.....	...	...	.....
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	33	82	...	.....
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	77	156	...	.....
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	237	1,104	...	.....
27	277 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	.....	...	...	.....
28	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	.....	...	...	.....
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	.....	...	...	.....
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ...	.....	...	...	.....
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	.....	...	...	.....
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	32	95	...	.....
		Total ...	379	1,437	...	.....
		Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.	1,289	40,751	...	.....
		Total ...	1,289	40,751	...	.....
		Grand Total ...	2,201	45,880	...	.....

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court :
Bombay, 3rd February 1939.

PART II—*contd.*

Persons who appeared before the Courts	Persons discharged after appearance without trial	Persons tried: Acquitted or discharged	Persons tried: Convicted	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6)	Persons under trial at close of the year	Remarks: Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial	Remarks: Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences	Remarks: Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (*a*)	14 (*b*)	14 (*c*)
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
1,267	...	956	2	0·15	298	11	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
1,417	11	1,013	1	0·07	392	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
2,684	11	1,969	3	0·11	690	11	...	.....
107	...	76	...	.....	30	1	...	.....
290	6	231	12	4·13	41	.....	...	.....
59	5	44	...	.....	10	.....	...	.....
456	11	351	12	2·63	81	1	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
115	...	97	3	2·60	15	.....	...	.....
233	...	208	3	1·28	22	.....	...	.....
1,341	6	903	...	.....	432	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
127	9	81	6	4·72	31	.....	...	.....
1,816	15	1,289	12	0·66	500	.....	...	.....
42,040	3	934	33,695	80·14	1,188	6,220	...	.....
42,040	3	934	33,695	80·14	1,188	6,220	...	.....
48,081	40	4,625	34,724	72·21	2,459	6,233	...	.....

D. N. D. KHANDALAVALA,
Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered during the year 1938.

Offence	Number of cases in which property was stolen	Number of cases in which property was recovered	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen	Amount of property stolen	Amount of property recovered	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.—Cognizable.				Rs.	Rs.	
1. Theft—						
(*a*) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	734	208	28·34	1,33,098	32,059	23·92
(*b*) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	66*	...	.....	8,005	...
(*c*) Other thefts	3,395	1,184	34·86	2,53,402	94,190	37·17
2. Robbery—						
(*a*) Dacoity	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
(*b*) Other Robbery	26	5	19·23	994	71	7·14
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	595	151	25·38	2,84,343	62,940	22·14
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	9	1	11·11	90,602	1,356	1·38
5. Possession of stolen property...	...	434	...	.....	2,782	...
Total ...	4,760	2,049	42·65	7,63,539	2,01,403	26·38
B.—Non-Cognizable.						
6. Extortion	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
7. Criminal misappropriation ...	17	9	52·94	11,291	10,922	96·73
Total ...	17	9	52·94	11,291	10,922	96·73

* Of these, 19 cases are connected with the principal theft cases accounted for either under theft (*a*) or (*c*) in column 3. This number is therefore excluded from the total cases in column 3 while calculating the percentage of cases in column 4 :—

(*d*) Figures supplied by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, for direct cognizable cases :—

Column 2	...	...	...	...	... Cases	21
Do. 3	...	...	...	...	... ,,	8
Do. 5	...	...	...	...	... Rs.	7,352
Do. 6	...	...	...	...	... ,,	4,231

(2) Rs. 7,552 worth of property was recovered during the year out of the property stolen in previous years.

(3) Rs. 13,508 worth of property was recovered by the Bombay City Police in the City of Bombay during the year out of the property stolen outside their jurisdiction.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 9th March 1939.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT D.

STATEMENT

Showing strength and cost of

District	Number of Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners	Number of Superintendents	Number of Assistant Superintendents	Number of Inspectors	Number of Deputy Inspectors	Number of Sub-Inspectors	Number of Sergeants	Number of Head Constables		
								Foot	Water	Mounted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bombay City.										
Permanent Establishment ...	5	11	...	46	29	139*	100	395	9	...
Temporary Staff for administration of Motor Vehicles Tax Act and Rules framed under it.	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary Staff for Additional Presidency Magistrate's Courts.	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...
Temporary Staff for Port Haj Committee (*a*) (29-Police Central and).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*a*)2	...	...
(*b*) (33 Public Health) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary Staff for Harbour Police Patrol (Watch and Ward).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary Clerical Establishment.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Notes.—(1) The total cost shown in column 18 includes contingencies.

(2) The figures mentioned in columns 16, 17 and 18 are for the financial year

(3) Column 23 outposts resembling those in the Districts, do not exist in Bombay

*3 Subedars and 35 Jemadars are shown as Sub-Inspectors.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 9th March 1939.

D.

Police during the year 1938.

Number of Constables				Total Cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues	Total Cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17)	Area of District in square miles	Population of District	Urban Population of District	Number of Police Stations	Number of Outposts	Proportion of Police		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force
Foot	Water	Mounted	Total									To area	To population		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
3,857	47	...	4,638	40,80,422	2,59,128	43,39,550	30	1,161,383	...	18	...	·0065	250·40	125,641	27·09
10	...	...	12	25,242	...	25,242	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	...	...	24	10,376	...	10,376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	...	...	(*a*)25	3,997	...	3,997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*)5	...	...	(*b*)5	417	...	417	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	...	4	...	1,068	1,068	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	34,626	...	34,626	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1938-39.
City.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

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STATEMENT

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General

Range	District	Total Strength				Armament of the Force		
		Sanctioned		Actual				
		Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Number of swords	Number of muskets	Number of revolvers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Bombay City	314	4,308	311	4,297	17	791	302

Range	District	Rewards		Education		Number of Constables				
		Rewarded during the year		Number of Police who can read and write						
		By promotion	By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards	Officers	Men	Number enlisted during the year	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service	Of 3 years and under 10 years	Of 10 years and under 17 years	Of 17 years and over
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	Bombay City	...	3,846	298	2,923	297	499	1,428	1,123	543

Note.—(1) This statement does not include Superintendents or officers of
(2) The figures shown in columns Nos. 11 and 33 include 2 men

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 9th March 1939.

E.

Internal Management of the Force for the year 1938.

PUNISHMENTS

Dismissed		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal		Punished Judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court							
				Under Police Act		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code		Other Offences	
Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	8	7	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

NUMBER WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR						PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL ACTUAL STRENGTH OF				
On pension or gratuity	By resignation, without pension or gratuity	By dismissal	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns	By desertion	By death	Admissions into hospital	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness	Deaths	Vacancies	REMARKS
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	1
147	87	8	40	1	21	143·27	1·88	0·46	14	

the higher rank.
dismissed after being judicially punished.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE "A"—(*Paragraph 3*).

Table showing the cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported to the Police and Magistrates during the year 1937 and 1938.

—	Cognizable.						Non-cognizable.		Total crime.	
	Police.		Magesterial.		Total.					
	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938
Abetment of cognizable offences ...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Cognizable Criminal conspiracy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I	111	104	2	2	113	106	1,171	1,057	1,284	1,163
Class II	1,009	1,108	37	34	1,046	1,142	...	...	1,046	1,142
Class III	889	974	3	3	892	977	3	4	895	981
Class IV	48	66	57	38	105	104	1,528	1,401	1,633	1,505
Class V	4,667	4,927	399	433	5,066	5,360	302	305	5,368	5,666
Total ...	6,724	7,181	498	510	7,222	7,691	3,004	2,768	10,266	10,459
Class VI	127,915	118,424	20,583	19,917	148,498	138,351	48,040	41,873	196,538	180,224
Grand total ...	134,639	125,615	21,081	20,427	155,720	146,042	51,044	44,641	206,764	190,683

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 9th March 1939.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE "B".

Table showing the offences for which children and young persons under the age of 16 years were placed before the Presidency Magistrates, Bombay, during the year 1938.

Serial No.	Offence	Persons			Result of persons convicted							Remarks
		Arrested.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Sent to Reformatory or Boys' Home or Industrial or certified schools.	Imprisoned	Flogged	Fined	Bound over to be of good behaviour.	Admonished and discharged.	Pending at the close of the year.	
1	Offences against public justice.	8	7	...	1	...	4	...	1	1	1	
2	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
3	Rape	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	
4	Unnatural offence ...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
5	Grievous Hurt ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
6	Hurt ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Criminal force to woman or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
8	House trespass or house-breaking and theft.	17	7	...	3	1	...	...	...	3	10	
9	Theft ...	135	91	24	23	...	2	1	9	56	20	
10	Criminal breach of trust.	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
11	Receiving stolen property.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
12	Cheating	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
13	Offences under Children Act.	280	94	134	50	7	...	...	9	26	52	
14	Offences under Bombay City Police Act.	115	92	12	7	...	...	45	7	33	11	
15	Offences under Prevention of Gambling Act.	30	6	11	...	...	...	1	5	...	13	
16	Offences under Municipal Act.	7	7	...	1	...	...	4	...	2	...	
	Total ...	609	312	184	85	8	6	51	33	129	113	

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 9th March 1939.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE "C".

[*Paragraph 22 (1).*]

Serial No.	Description of licenses	Number of licenses granted in 1937	1938
1	Transport licenses (VII, IV)	921	973
2	Export licenses	894	764
3	Import licenses	429	569
4	Temporary licenses (XVII)	825	696
5	Journey licenses (XX)	411	532
6	Possession licenses for the purpose of target practice (XV).	8	9
7	Possession licenses (XIV)	147	160
8	Possession licenses for ·303 and ·450 bore ammunition ...	12	12
9	Possession licenses for arms and ammunition (XVI) ...	6,149	6,063
10	Permits to public servants	16	15
11	Permits to carry explosives in streets and public places (Police Act).	163	149
12	Dealer's licenses	18	20
13	Licenses to Repairer's of arms for stocking spare parts ...	1	1
14	Licenses to manufacture lead shots for air guns and air rifles.	1	1
	Total ...	9,995	9,964

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 9th March 1939.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE "D".

Distribution of licenses according to communities—
[Paragraph 22 (1).]

Community	Rifles	Guns	Revolvers	Pistols	Air guns or rifles	Swords	Sword-sticks	Daggers	Kukris	Kattiars	Bayonets	Spears	Life Preservers	Total number of arms	Total number of licensed persons.
Europeans and Anglo Indians.	1,122	1,049	306	518	33	51	6	23	15	2	83	...	1	3,209	1,973
Hindus ...	322	1,174	491	206	13	219	129	15	40	...	21	...	1	2,631	1,910
Parsis ...	457	550	271	342	8	85	93	32	12	...	17	...	7	1,874	1,152
Indian Christians...	129	311	18	6	8	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	482	398
Muhammadans ...	218	527	143	91	9	43	29	3	...	2	2	...	...	1,066	773
Japanese ...	4	3	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	6
Jews ...	5	11	4	3	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	27	20
Total ...	2,257	3,625	1,236	1,170	71	403	265	74	67	4	123	...	9	9,304	6,232

TABLE "E".

New licenses—[Paragraph 22 (1).]

Community	Rifles	Guns	Revolvers	Pistols	Air guns or rifles	Swords	Sword-sticks	Daggers	Kukris	Kattiars	Bayonets	Spears	Life preservers	Total number of arms.	Total number of licensed persons.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	126	150	17	33	2	18	...	5	2	...	5	...	1	359	218
Hindus ...	24	68	22	6	...	8	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	137	113
Parsis ...	22	21	9	6	...	2	4	1	2	...	...	...	1	68	42
Indian Christians...	15	20	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	29
Muhammadans ...	15	28	9	3	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	59	44
Japanese ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Jews ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total ...	203	288	58	48	5	31	12	7	7	...	5	...	2	666	449

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 9th March 1939.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE "F"

Cancelled licenses—[*Paragraph 22 (I).*]

Community	Rifles	Guns	Revolvers	Pistols	Air guns or rifles	Swords	Sword-sticks	Daggers	Kukris	Kattiars	Bayonets	Spears	Life preservers	Total number of arms	Total number of licensed persons.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	115	159	38	73	3	2	1	2	2	...	..	...	...	395	261
Hindus... ...	25	60	44	15	1	9	5	...	19	...	...	...	...	178	137
Parsis	18	20	17	6	...	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	68	43
Indian Christians.	13	34	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	43
Muhammadans ...	12	22	3	6	1	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	51	33
Japanese ...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4
Jews	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	184	299	104	103	5	16	13	4	21	...	...	...	...	749	521

TABLE "G".

Manner of disposal of arms mentioned in table "F"—
[*Paragraph 22 (I).*]

——	Arms	Licenses
Deposited in office	165	116
Sold or handed over to authorised persons	158	99
New licenses granted to relatives of deceased licensees ...	2	2
Left India	122	82
Held under exemption	10	9
No trace	15	12
Licenses renewed by other authorities	277	201
Total ...	749	521

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 9th March 1939.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE "H".

Explosives—[*Paragraph 22 (2).*]

Serial No.	Description of licenses	Forms in which licenses were issued	Number of licenses granted in	
			1937	1938
1	Manufacture, possession and sale ...	A	3	2
2	Possession and sale	B	378	375
3	Possession	C	*Nil*	*Nil*
4	Do.	F	*Nil*	*Nil*
5	Licenses in form "E" (*bona fide* blasting purposes).	E	*Nil*	1
6	Licenses in form "EE" (*bona fide* blasting purposes).	EE	*Nil*	*Nil*
7	General transport licenses ...	II	16	16
8	Magazine licenses	J	5	5
		Total ...	402	399

TABLE "I".

Petroleum—[*Paragraph 22 (3).*]

Serial No.	Description of licenses	Number of licenses granted in	
		1937	1938
1	Posssession licenses for non-dangerous petroleum, otherwise than in bulk, in quantity not exceeding 5,000 gallons.	1	3
2	Possession license for dangerous petroleum in quantity not exceeding 60 gallons.	50	151
3	Import licenses for dangerous petroleum in quantity not exceeding 60 gallons.	63	120
4	Possession licenses for carbide of calcium in quantity not exceeding 250 lbs.	*Nil*	1
	Total ...	114	275

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 9th March 1939.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

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TABLE "J".

[Paragraph 22 (6).]

Nature of accidents.	Total number of accidents.		How distributed.						Total.
			Passengers.		Pedestrians.	In collision with			
	1937.	1938.	Alighting.	Boarding.		Tram cars.	Motor cars.	Carts and other vehicles.	
Slight	317	367	109	32	120	56	24	26	367
Serious	43	70	15	7	37	1	5	5	70
Fatal	6	16	3	1	12	.....	.....	.....	16
Total for 1938 ...	.....	453	127	40	169	57	29	31	453
Total for 1937 ...	366	.....	107	45	125	28	29	32	366

Number of tram cars running and mileage covered.

Year.	Bogie single deck.	Bogie double deck.	Bogie and trailer.	Single truck.	Single truck double deck.	Single truck trains.	Single truck double deck and trailers.	Unit mileage.
1937	10	74	25	.....	.....	143	.....	5,670,823
1938	22	85	8	.....	.....	142	.....	5,921,974

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 9th March 1939.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE "K"—(*Paragraph 25*).

Table showing the variations in the strength of the Bombay City Police during the year 1938.

	Deputy Commissioner.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspector.	Head Constables.	Constables.
PERMANENT.					
Increase.					
Additional Head Constables and Constables (Government Resolutions Home Department, Nos. 5439/2-II and 1307/4 dated 30th March and 31st October 1938 respectively).	..	...	...	6	65
Total increase (71) ..	...	...	...	6	65
Decrease.					
One post of Sub-Inspector (leave reserve) reduced. (Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 7881 dated 16th August 1938.	...	...	1	...	...
Total decrease (1) ...	...	...	1	...	...
Total net increase in Permanent strength 70.	...	...	...	...	...
TEMPORARY.					
Increase.					
Temporary Additional staff for Presidency Magistrates' Courts (Government Resolutions, Home Department, Nos. 4953/3 and 946/4 dated 17th August 1938).	...	2	...	3	12
Total increase (17) ...	...	2	...	3	12
Decrease.					
Post of the Second Additional Temporary Deputy Commissioner abolished. (Government, Home Department, letter No. 85/4A, dated 16th December 1937).	1	...	...	...	...
Total decrease (1) ...	1	...	...	...	...
Total net increase in Temporary strength 16.	...	...	...	...	...

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 9th March 1939.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

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